THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 122

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

DE MAR WINS MARATHON

CROWDS SEE PAUL REVERE IN 15TH RIDE

Re-enactment of Heroic Feat Accorded Full Honors at Lexington, Concord

PRESCOTT EPISODE ADDED TO CEREMONY

Commemorative Tablets Are Affixed by City of Boston to Historic Buildings

A blare of trumpets, a lusty cheer from hundreds gathered in the narrow streets and leaning out the windows, a farewell wave from Mayor James M. Curley and other city officials—and the modern counterpart of Paul Revere in the person of Sergt. Robert D. Rodes galloped out of North Square this morning at 10 o'clock on a black, sleek-looking charger for the fifteenth re-enactment of the famous patriot's 1775 ride from Boston to Lexington.

Just ahead of the clatter of hoofs, went the "put-put" of an automobile, signifying how Paul Revere might have traveled to spread the news "The British Are Coming!" had he possesed modern means of transportation. The motorcar, observing all the traffic regulations, preceded the horseman through Charlestown, and Arlington en route for Lexington.

At the same time that Paul Revere, bedecked in the three-cornered hat, lace-lined and red-lapeled jacket of Revolutionary times left the square, his famous contemporary, William Dawes, represented by Sergt. Joseph L. Reagan, also of Troop A, took off at a steady canter from John Eliot Square to the accompaniment of the great bell in the Roxbury Church, ringing out a message of farewell as it did in celebration of the evacuation of Boston.

Prescott Ride Enacted

An added feature of the program this year was the re-enactment of the ride of Dr. Samuel Prescott, who it is said took the message carried by Revere and Dawes, when they were intercepted by British troops, and carried it across lots to Concord. Dr. Prescott, represented by Sergt. Andrew G. McKnight of Troop A, met the other pair of riders at Boulder Tablet, Lexington, exchanged greetings, and sped off toward Concord.

The modern Paul Revere crossed Charlestown Bridge to City Square, through Main Street to Sullivan Square, Charlestown, thence to the Somerville line, where he and his military escort of five riders were received by Mayor Murphy with members of the city government. Flowers were placed on the Paul Revere tablet before the rider gal-Revere through the city streets to the tune of chimes in various sections of the city. The rider was greeted by school children and the Medford Lodge of the Sons of Italy at Tufts College grounds. Arriving at the Capt. Issac Hall house on the gallop, after crossing Cradock Bridge, Paul Revere re-enacted the scene of notification. A reception was given to him at the house by descendants of Captain Hall.

Throngs lined the highway between Arlington and Lexington, Paul Revere arriving at the Lexington Green shortly after noon with Dawes only a few minutes behind. Both riders were received by Capt. Ezra F. Breed, commander of the Lexington Minute Men, and the Board of Selectmen.

Lexington's program of activities was colorful as usual. A re-enactment of the arrival of Paul Revere at Lexington was staged at midnight, last night, followed by a night gallop to Concord, spreading the alarm. The alarm at Lexington was given by a group of town criers and red-light illumination on the green. A body of British Grenadiers marched to Lexington Common early in the morning and thence to Concord. A parade, flag hoistings, musicales, addresses, military exhibitions, and the firing of salutes kept Lexington constantly celebrating from before dawn until late at night.

An extensive round of celebrations was carried on in various other towns and cities of Metropolitan Boston, including Acton, Arlington, Cambridge, Medford, Brookline, Roxbury and Somerville.

At midnight last night lanterns were placed, as is customary, in the belfry of the Old North Church. Just preceding the sendoff of Paul Revere an address was given by Mayor Curley and a memorial tablet was placed on the site of the Paul Revere Shop, a building now occupied by the Exchange Trust Company.

Two other tablets were placed by the City of Boston, one on the Hutchinson House just off North Square and the other at the site of the old Colonial Battery near Battery Wharf.

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Fragrant Blossoms Now—Delicious Fruit Later—Take Your Choice

PACIFIC HILLSIDES IN SPRING DRESS — P. & A. Photos

Hundreds of thousands of acres of fruit lands are abloom in California: apples, apricots, cherries—in long rows on the hillsides and over the rolling country. The scene is indescribably beautiful, and visitors come for miles to see it. The blooming time varies but little up and down the coast from Puget Sound to the Imperial Valley. The particular section shown in the photograph is in the Sacramento Valley, but the photographer neglected to say whether the trees are apple, plum, cherry or what. You can take your choice, but to the man on the next desk they look like dwarf apple trees. Another says they are peaches. Standing under second tree at left is a young woman with her right hand clasping a cluster of blossoms over her right shoulder. See if you can find her. To appreciate this scene one has to get the atmosphere: bright sun, deep blue skies warm with fleecy clouds, air fragrant with the scent of millions of flowers and, over all, the lazy humming of thousands of bees.

HOOVER DECIDES TO WAIT RETURN OF U. S. MISSION

President Not to Press for Naval Pact Ratification Before Consultation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Final decision by President Hoover in the matter of pressing for disposal of the London naval treaty at this session of Congress will await the return of the American delegation, it was authoritatively made known on April 18.

It is deemed advisable by the President to have the co-operation of the delegation on whatever course is determined upon, particularly if it is decided to get the Senate to pass on

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Indian Nationalists Make Attack on Police Armory Near Calcutta

Railroad Line to City Blocked by Derailment of Train —Authorities Start Search for Supplies of Guns and Ammunition—Several Fatalities

CALCUTTA, Bengal, India (AP)—A group of 100 Indian Nationalists on April 19 attacked the police armory at Chittagong, across the Mieghna estuary east of here, and killed six of the defenders. The fatalities included one sergeant-major.

Before assaulting the armory the insurgents cut telephone and telegraph lines leading out of the city, and derailed a train.

A detachment of Eastern Frontier Rifles under command of Lieut.-Col. Dallas Smith left Calcutta at once for Chittagong.

In Calcutta strong guards were established at all gun shops, while armored cars and armed police took up positions in strategic locations. The authorities ordered an immediate search of the city for arms and ammunition.

The headquarters of the All-India National Congress committee was raided and 17 arrests made. Five of those arrested belonged to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and six to the South Calcutta Congress Committee.

The premises of Bepin Behart Ganguly, president of the Bengal Provincial Congress, now in session at Raj Shahi, were searched. The offices of the Bengal Provincial Committee also were searched, the officers remaining several hours. Certain documents were seized and a warrant was issued for Harikumar Chakhavartt.

BOMBAY, India (AP) — Jamanadas Mehta, leader of the civil disobedience movement at Virar, a suburb of Bombay, was sentened April 19 to six months imprisonment and a fine of 200 rupees (about $70). He was arrested April 18 at Kalyan.

Haskell Indian Wins Kansas Decathlon

LAWRENCE, Kan. (AP) — Wilson Charles, Oneida Indian of Haskell Institute, triumphed in the decathlon of the eighth annual University of Kansas Relays today after finishing in the runnerup position for the last two years. Charles led all the way in the 10-event competition.

SPAIN CALLED UNPREPARED FOR ELECTION

Building Up Electorate by Intensive Education Held First Essential

This is the second of a series of articles on conditions in Spain by one whose intimate acquaintance with political circles in the country for over 30 years enables him to write with particular authority on the critical events of the time.

By HENRY LEACH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The pressure of opinion upon Spain at this moment toward holding a general election with the object of observing the neglected Constitution and producing a Parliament to represent "the true will of the country" may be regarded as one of the plainest examples of the inability of foreign elements to understand the fundamental difficulties of Spain in this crisis. It is impossible to hold elections immediately that would insure any such desirable result. The state of Spanish government and the prospects of the people would surely be the worse for such immediate elections, which would only confirm the old system, partly if not entirely.

Escape from them afterward would be a difficult and laborious process, and it is essential, if Spain is to better itself and set out on the right political track, that it should escape from them. To this insidious pressure of uninstructed outside opinion —for whatever it may be worth—is added the pressure of political critics—newspaper and personal—at home and of elements that would enjoy something like a return to the old ways that obtained before the dictatorship.

Needs Plenty of Time

If the present chance of improvement, hard as it may be to accept and cultivate, is allowed to pass, the position and prospects of the country will be sadder than before. General Berenguer appreciated this from the outset, desiring that plenty of time be allowed for the organization and instruction of a real electorate. But pressure may have disturbed him and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD LANDS AT CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa (AP)—The Duchess of Bedford, 64-year-old aviatrix, landed here April 19 on the first half of her projected 18,500-mile round trip between England and Capt Town.

When she left England April 10 the Duchess said she hoped to make the complete trip in 19 days. She is accompanied by two men, the pilot, Captain Barnard, and a co-pilot, Robert Little.

Taking News of April 19, 1775, to London!

* * *

Mysterious Errand Performed by Good Ship Quero

* * *

Capt. Derby Lacked Press Agent for Feat

* * *

No sooner had the American "embattled farmers" won their victory at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, than the Provincial Congress, sitting at neighboring Watertown, concluded that emissaries should be sent at once to London, to carry the news to sympathizers with the patriots' cause and in that way solidify the effects of the encounter at arms.

Curiously enough, in all the mass of record pertaining to the battle, little public attention has ever been accorded to this decision of the Congress, the outfitting of the packet Quero and its dispatch in the command of Capt. John Derby.

But the incident makes an interesting contribution to the general fund of information surrounding an event whose influence on the subsequent history of New England and the Nation can hardly be overestimated.

The order providing for the deputation was passed in two sections. A committee composed of Mr. Gerry, Colonel Cushing, Esquire Dix and Messrs. Freeman and Watson were directed to take depositions to make a full account of the activities of the troops under General Gage. Richard Derby was involved in the plan to outfit the packet, with Captain Derby to act as its captain.

Sailed Under Secret Orders

That the Congress was exceedingly anxious to conduct the matter in the greatest secrecy is indicated in the warrant given Captain Derby, directing him to make for the port of Dublin, or any other Irish port that seemed wise and proceed thence to London. (He was to go by Ireland because it was thought that in this way he would "escape all enemies lurking in the chops of the channel.") And the order bore a postscript. "P. S.,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Paul Revere Car and Paul Revere Nag Try Merit of Gas 'Gainst Ol' Feed Bag

When Mayor Curley suggested that an automobile as well as horse pass over the route taken by Paul Revere, as a part of Patriots' Day celebration, a Monitor writer's pen turned into a facetious groove, and the following, which bears no relation to the actual outcome of the event, is the result:

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the auto that challenged Paul Revere
On the nineteenth of April—that's today.
(Paul and the chauffeur, so they say,
Will long remember the day and year);

The Mayor of Boston with no small glee
Recalled that a change had taken place
In the route to Lexington from the sea—
And broad was the smile that wreathed his face.

"We'll prove for all who this way pass
Which is the faster, oats or gas;
Which more enduring, metal or nag,
The benzine tank or the old feed bag."
Thus spoke the Mayor and ordered, my dear,
A race twixt an auto and Paul Revere.

The chauffeur, awaiting the starting hour,
Ignored the lights of huge candle power
In the buildings obscuring old North Church tower.
Thinking to emulate Paul, no doubt,
He circled his roadster with heavy stride,
Now giving the bumpers a friendly clout,
Now bending to gaze on the under side,
Impetuous, stamping the cool spring earth,
And quoth, "That gear's of little worth."
But mostly he looked at the tank and tires
And spliced some frayed ignition wires
Which caused short circuits off and on,
And, as he looked—the race was on!

He sprang to the wheel to start in first,
Let in the clutch, but the gears reversed!
In haste he stepped on the foot brake there
And the motor stalled with a gasp for air!
Undaunted he grasped the gear-shift fast,
Stepped on the gas—and was off at last.

He circled his way up Bunker Hill,
Keeping his eye on the playing throng
Of urchins that scurried the street to fill.
Slowly feeling his way along —
Halted by lights and traffic signs,
Cut off by vehicles of many kinds,
And just when feeling most secure,
Slowed like a snail on some detour.

The clock on the dashboard marked the hours
It took to draw from a traffic block.
And for all of the motor's boasted powers,
When he turned o'er the bridge near Medford's lock
To creep by car lengths to the square,
Brave "Paul" on his charger galloped down,
Speeding past motorcars halted there,
Turned as he pleased and sped out of town
On, on to Lexington with no care—
Sure that his meeting with William Dawes
Would not be hindered by traffic laws.

So down the highway rode "Paul Revere,"
So down the route crawled the motorcar,
Chugging along, far, far in the rear,
Watching a traffic cop's awesome star.
And the tale they tell in Middlesex
When they hear the honk of a motor horn
Contains a moral which well might vex
The very folk it was meant to warn.
For this is the motto that went round:
"You can't beat a hoss on his own home ground."

INLAND WATERS ALREADY CARRY 1,000,000,000 TONS

Total Tonnage on U. S. Rivers and Canals Grows Yearly

Federal co-ordination of thousands of miles of rivers and canals in the United States is bringing about a renaissance in inland waterborne commerce. Rivers played a major rôle in the days when the steam packets plied the Mississippi. But today they are becoming an important unit in a balanced transport system in which rails, highways, and the air each carry the burdens for which they are best suited. The waterway situation is described in six articles, of which the following is the last.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON — Saucy tugboats chugging along some obscure river—stern-wheelers nosing in and out of little inland harbors—contribute to the interior water-borne commerce of the United States of more than 1,000,000,000 tons a year.

This figure will not appear in the tonnage computations of what generally is referred to as the Nation's inland waterway system. It is the amount which is carried on all of the navigable rivers and canals of the country—the burden which is borne on little-improved streams as well as upon the waters that flow through the most modern channels.

For the navigable rivers and streams of the United States—including those both within and outside of the so-called waterways projects - total approximately 25,000 miles. The scope of these fluid highways can be compared with the 9000 miles which comprise the Mississippi waterway system or the 1000 miles of intercoastal canal which soon is to link Miami and Boston.

Other Waterways Projected

Nor are all of the important waterways developments included in those which are related to either the Mississippi system or the intercoastal canal. West of the Rockies there are two large waterway projects. One of them is to extend the fingers of the mighty Columbia River which reaches into the heart of the wheat and agricultural area of the Pacific Northwest. The other is the improvement of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, linking them in a waterway system serving central California. These do not include harbor developments such as those which are improving the waters of Puget Sound and Grays Harbor.

The first definite move by the people of the Pacific Northwest to develop the upper Columbia River above Portland, Ore., was taken late in 1929, when the Columbia Valley Association was formed to forward the general development of the Columbia and its chief tributary, the Snake, into a 1500-mile navigable waterway, with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Americans Add to Book Collections

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—American dealers swept the board at the four-day auction of books and manuscripts just conducted here. The last item of the sale was a 3½-page letter of Jane Austen's, in which the authoress speaks of having sold "Pride and Prejudice" to the publisher, T. Egerton, for £100 "I'd rather have had £150," she wrote, "but we couldn't both be pleased. The money is to be paid at the end of 12 months."

The letter fetched a far higher price than the novel itself—£1000 paid by Walter Hill of Chicago. Mr. Hill also bought 24 lines of Shelley's "Revolt of Islam," in the poet's own handwriting, paying £660, or £40 less than was bid for the same manuscript when it was offered for sale in March.

Gabriel Wells paid £586 for six notebooks in George Eliot's handwriting and £215 for a letter written by Shelley to Lord Byron from Venice. A copy of a first edition of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" fetched £660 and an uncut copy of Lord Chesterfield's letters published in 1721 reached the record figure of £220.

RACE 'ALL DE MAR' FROM HALFWAY LINE; KYRONEN IS SECOND

Veteran Melrose Marathoner Jumps Into First Place at 20-Mile Mark— Koski 300 Yards Behind

OLDAG AND DE MAR LEAD VAN AS RUNNERS JOG INTO NATICK

WINNER

CLARENCE H. DE MAR

De Mar wins. Time 2:34:48 1-5. Kyronen second, and Koski third. Webster fourth.

HOPKINTON, Mass. (AP)—One hundred and eighty ambitious runners set out from the starting point here at noon today in the thirty-third annual marathon of the Boston Athletic Association. An overcast sky carried a threat of more of the showers which soaked the 26 mile, 385 yard course during the night.

The starting field was eight less than that of last year, when 188 runners set out. In the crowd at Hopkinton were all of the favorites—John C. Miles of the Hamilton Olympic Club, Ontario, last year's winner and winner in 1926; Clarence De Mar, six times winner, running for Melrose Post 90, American Legion; Karl Koski of the Finnish-American A. C., New York, second last year and in 1927, and rated by many as the most likely prospect this year, and Jack Lamb, of Biddeford, Me., Billy Taylor of Sidney Mines, N. S.; Gabriel Ruotsalainen of Montreal and Ronald O'Toole of St. John's, N. F., all among the first ten a year ago.

The record for the race is 2 hours, 33 minutes, 8 4-5 seconds, established by Miles last year.

At Ashland, approximately three miles from the start, Hans Oldag, running for the Fraternal Order of Orioles, Buffalo, had a lead of approximately 50 yards, with the veteran De Mar in second place.

Oldag held his lead on the leg into Framingham and was timed at that checking point, between five and six miles from the start at 12:31:28 2-5. He was barely 20 yards ahead of De Mar, who had a six-yard lead over the Nova Scotian, Taylor. Following Taylor was a group headed by Kyronen.

Oldag and De Mar held their relative positions at the head of the parade into Natick, 11 miles from the start, where Oldag was clocked in 53:01.

A short distance behind were Kyronen, Koski and Webster, running together, followed more than 150 yards farther back by another group comprising Degloria, Ruotsalainen, Johnny Miles, Quirk, Taylor, O'Toole and Jack Lamb. Miles had been back among the ruck up to this point.

From Natick to Wellesley, the halfway point, the runners faced a hard grind owing to repair work on the highway which had left the roadbed covered with gravel and stones.

De Mar was close on the heels of Oldag when the leaders reached Wellesley Square, approximately the halfway point in the race. Oldag was timed at 1:11:14, about a half-minute behind the record to this place. De Mar was 15 seconds behind.

De Mar closed up the gap before reaching Wellesley Hills and he was running side by side with Oldag. They were timed at 1:20, slightly faster time than was made by this point last year.

The twentieth man in the race was clocked at Wellesley Hills approximately six minutes behind the leaders.

De Mar jumped well into the lead shortly after the halfway mark was passed. At the Woodland Park Hotel, approximately 20 miles from the start, De Mar was 300 yards ahead of Karl Koski of the Finnish-American A. C. De Mar's time was 1:36:18.

De Mar continued to lead as the runners reached Lake Street on the Newton-Boston line, about four miles from the finish. He was timed at 2:02:51, about 21 seconds ahead of last year's time. Koski still held second place, 1 min. 5 sec. behind De Mar.

Harold Webster, running for the Hamilton Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont., climbed to third place at Lake Street with Kyronen, fourth, O'Toole fifth and Ruotsalainen, sixth. Jimmy Henigan of Medford, Semple and Jack Lamb followed in order.

De Mar maintained his lead, running smoothly as he passed Coolidge Corner, about two miles from the finish. His time was 2:18:58, only a few seconds behind Miles's record last year. Johnny Miles, winner last year, was back in sixteenth place.

Governor and Mrs. Allen were at the B. A. A. to see the finish.

RED SOX WIN OVER YANKEES IN 15TH, 4 TO 3

Gehrig Knocks Home Run in 6th With Ruth on Base, Tying Score

The Boston Red Sox celebrated the morning of Patriots' Day in a way very acceptable to their followers by defeating the New York Yankees at Braves Field, in a 15-inning game by a score of 4 to 3. It was the second extra-inning game of the major league season and the longest to date.

The game was featured by the pitching of Lisenbee for the Red Sox until he was relieved by Morris in the thirtenth inning. Gehrig, the Yankee's heavy-hitting first baseman, kept his team in the running when he knocked out a home run in the sixth inning with Ruth on base, thus tying the score at 3 all, neither team being able to score again until the Red Sox put over the winning run in the fifteenth. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15—	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	4	18	2
New York	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	6	2

Batteries—Lisenbee, Morris and Heving; Hoyt, Johnson and Dickey, Hargrave. Umpires—Campbell, Owen and Moriarty. Time—3h. 14m.

WEIHAIWEI RETURNED TO CHINA BY BRITAIN

NANKING, China (AP)—Official announcement was made April 19 of agreement for rendition of Weihaiwei, a British leasehold in Shangtung, back to China. The agreement was signed by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, and C. T. Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister.

Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by a convention with the Chinese Government dated July 1, 1898. The territory leased comprises, besides the fort and the bay, all the islands in the bay, the island Liu Kung, and a belt 10 English miles wide along the entire coast line of the bay.

FORMER MARATHON WINNERS

		H.	M.	S.
1897	J. J. McDermott, New York, N. Y.	2	55	10
1898	R. J. McDonald, Cambridge, Mass.	2	42	
1899	L. J. Brignoli, Cambridge, Mass.	2	54	38
1900	J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	39	44 2-5
1901	J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2	39	23 3-5
1902	S. A. Mellor, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	43	
1903	J. C. Lorden, Cambridge, Mass.	2	41	29 4-5
1904	Michael Spring, New York, N. Y.	2	38	4 2-5
1905	Fred Lorz, Mohawk A. C., Yonkers, N. Y.	2	38	25 2-5
1906	Timothy Ford, Hampshire A. A.	2	45	45
1907	Thomas Longboat, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can.	2	24	24
1908	T. P. Morrissey, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	25	43 1-5
1909	Henri Renaud, Nashua, N. H.	2	53	36 4-5
1910	F. L. Cameron, Amherst, N. S.	2	28	52 2-5
1911	C. H. De Mar, North Dorchester A. A.	2	21	39 3-5
1912	M. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	21	18 1-5
1913	Fritz Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2	25	14 4-5
1914	James Duffy, Rambler Bicycle Club, Hamilton, Ont.	2	25	1 1-5
1915	E. O. Fabre, Richmond A. C., Montreal, Can.	2	31	41 1-5
1916	A. V. Roth, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass.	2	27	16 2-5
1917	W. J. Kennedy, Morningside A. & S. C., New York, N. Y.	2	28	37 1-5
1918	C. W. A. Linder, Hurja A. C., Quincy, Mass.	2	29	13 2-5
1920	Peter Trivoulides, New York, N. Y.	2	29	31
1921	F. T. Zuna, Paulist A. C., New York, N. Y.	2	18	57 3-5
1922	C. H. De Mar, Dorchester Club	*2	18	10
1923	C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	23	47 2-5
1924	C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	29	40 1-5
1925	C. L. Mellor, Illinois A. C.	2	33	3-5
1926	J. C. Miles, Sydney Mines, N. S.	†2	25	40 2-5
1927	C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	40	22 1-5
1928	C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L.	2	37	7 4-5
1929	J. C. Miles, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.	‡2	33	8 4-5

*Record for the 25-mile course. †Record for the 26-mile 205-yard course run in 1924, 1925 and 1926. ‡Record for present course of 26 miles 385 yards.

SPECIAL AID DENIED RETURNING BRITISH

WASHINGTON (AP)—The British Embassy announced April 18 that repatriation of distressed British subjects would be undertaken at public expense only after specific reference of each case to the Foreign Office.

The Embassy said numerous applications have been received by British consular officers in the United States from persons who, finding themselves in financial difficulties or unemployed, are anxious to return to Great Britain at the expense of British public funds, but that no change has been made in regulations to permit this.

DRY DATA GIVEN WET LEADER TO SET HIM ARIGHT

Curran Didn't Know of Single Prohibition Benefit, So He Is Informed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Ten statements of prominent persons regarding the value of prohibition have been presented here by Charles R. Jones, chairman of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, in the form of a challenge to H. H. Curran, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, who declared before the Senate Lobby Committee that he did not know of a single benefit from national prohibition.

"For the enlightenment of Mr. Curran, who claims to have no knowledge of any benefits of prohibition to the American people," Mr. Jones said, "we present some statements which will give Mr. Curran the information he says he does not possess:

"Herbert Hoover—'There can be no doubt of the economic benefits of prohibition. There is no question, in my opinion, that prohibition is making America more productive. There can be no doubt that prohibition is putting money in the American family pocketbook.'

"Henry Ford—'Our present industrial system simply cannot work with liquor. We must choose between drink and poverty on the one hand and prohibition and prosperity on the other. There is no middle ground. Brains and booze will not mix.'

"J. C. Penney, founder of the J. C. Penney Company—'Since nations' prohibition I have seen our whole business increase many times over. The principal cause for this increase is the removal of the economic waste of the saloon.'

"L. J. Taber, master National Grange—'Nearly 10 years' experience with a saloonless nation has convinced the American farmer that economically, socially, financially and morally our country is much improved under the operation of prohibition legislation.'

"Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific system—'Our efforts toward sobriety on the part of our employees have been greatly aided by the national prohibition laws.'

"E. C. Buffington, president of the Illinois Steel Company—'Our opinion of the influence of prohibition upon our employees is that the employees report for work with greater regularity, resulting in a decrease in the percentage of labor turnover, that the average efficiency of employees has increased; that personal injuries, due to accidents at the mills, have decreased, and the average economic condition of employees' families is improved.'

"Judge Mary Bartelme, Chicago Juvenile Court—'Only one-tenth as many girls are brought into the juvenile court for drunkenness as were brought in ten years ago.'

"Charles Piez, chairman of the board of the Link-Belt Company—'It is my firm conviction that our workmen are spending less than in days before prohibition. We seem to have no "after payday" or "after holiday" problem.'

"W. C. Dunlap, president of the American Multigraph Sales Company, Cleveland—'Our workmen are spending less money for drink than before prohibition. They own more automobiles, have larger savings accounts and have more cash in their pockets than they did before prohibition.'

"Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts—'As a manufacturer and large employer of labor I see daily the great benefits which are accruing to the workingman and his family. For the most part the laborer is letting liquor alone.'"

HOOVER DECIDES TO WAIT RETURN OF U. S. MISSION

(Continued from Page 1)

the agreement before it adjourns for the summer. The assistance of David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania and Joseph Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, members of the delegation, in favorably influencing the Senate situation is heavily counted on by the Administration.

In making known that decision in the matter of action on the treaty will await the personal counsel of the delegation steps were taken by the Administration to clear up inaccuracies concerning important provisions of the treaty that have appeared in press dispatches. It was positively declared that the capital ship reduction feature provides for actual scrapping of nine such craft; three each by the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

In the instance of the three battleships that the United States will decommission they were due to be scrapped for obsolescence in 1931. The three ships each that Great Britain and Japan will eliminate, however, would not reach retirement age until 1934-35. Under the terms of the London treaty they go out of service at once as do the older United States ships. The treaty allows each of the three powers to convert one of these scrapped vessels into a demilitarized training craft.

The London treaty, it was explained, fails in aircraft carrier limitations. The latter pact, it was declared, put a limitation of 10,000 tons upon ships of this category, but failed to make any provision concerning aircraft carriers of less than 10,000 tons.

Because of this omission certain powers, it was stated, were considering the construction of ships of this kind of less than 10,000 tons. The matter is cleared up in the London treaty by a provision bringing all carriers into the 10,000-ton class.

The London treaty, it was said, will actually be a five-power treaty, although the major provisions alone apply to Great Britain, Japan and the United States. The five-power provisions, it was explained, are those applying to the scrapping of the capital ships, limitation of aircraft tonnage, humanizing of submarine warfare, and the defining of categories.

These four features will apply to France and Italy as well as to the other three powers, and on this basis only one treaty will be signed.

The provision concerning safety of passengers in submarine attack lays down very positive and drastic regulations concerning the use and protection of lifeboats, it was declared. Other important regulations concerning the use of this class of ships are also in the treaty, it was said.

In the three-power features of the treaty concerning subsidiary craft tonnage, the United States, it was declared, can lay down the first seven of "new" 10,000-ton cruisers any time it desires. The balance of the 18 ships of this category that the treaty permits the United States to build cannot be laid down before 1933-34-35.

Concerning "menace construction," dealing with that phase of the treaty known as the "escalator" clause, which permits increased tonnage should a signatory power, such as Great Britain, deem that necessary because of French and Italian building, it was explained that such additional construction can be entered upon without consultation between the powers, and that each nation is the sole judge of what type of craft it shall build.

In this form, it was declared, this provision in no way entails any commitments for additional construction or military sanctions on the part of any other signatory.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Naval Parley Differences Reported 'Smoothed Out'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty at the Co-operative Congress at Buxton on April 18 said he had just received a telephone message that practically all the difficulties which had arisen in connection with the naval conference had been "smoothed over."

In the meanwhile the Renfrewshire delegates to the co-operative movement have expressed themselves characteristically by placing a resolution upon the conference's agenda suggesting that the services of such valuable members as Mr. Alexander could not be spared even to occupy a place in the Cabinet.

Co-operative members of Parliament, this resolution says, should be "entirely free of all paid or unpaid government posts so that they may devote greater attention to co-operative affairs in Parliament."

Canadian Says Pact 'Long Step Forward'

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—Returning on April 19 from England, where he represented Canada at the naval arms limitation conference, Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, said, "I do not think that we need have any doubt about the conference being a success."

"To have the three greatest naval powers of the world in agreement definitely limiting naval armament and taking immediate practical steps for definite reduction must be regarded as a long step forward," he said.

"We as Canadians should be particularly conscious of its success when we remember that one of these powers is our neighbor directly to the south, another our nearest neighbor on the Pacific and the third the British Commonwealth in which we are associated."

British Teachers Celebrate Jubilee

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Mrs. Leah Manning, of Cambridge, presided at the diamond jubilee (sixtieth anniversary) conference of the National Union of Teachers at Bournemouth, on April 19. This body has grown from 400 members in 1870 to 134,000 now and represents instructors in all British national (public) schools. Delegates to the number of 2000 were present, including representatives from Germany, France, Belgium and Holland.

Among the speakers were Sir Charles Trevelyan, president Board of Education, and Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health. The resolutions under discussion are chiefly technical. One demands early passage of the bill now before Parliament for raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 15, unemployment among teachers being the reason given for haste. Another declares the age for entry into state unemployment insurance should coincide with that for leaving school. A third says the time has arrived when primary, secondary and technical education in each area should be administered by one authority and the present legal distinction between elementary and higher education should be abolished.

BRIAND TO LEAD UNITED EUROPE MOVE AT BERLIN

Result of Naval Conference Is Considered to Have Strengthened Project

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, is to revive his project for a United States of Europe which was so widely discussed during the months preceding the summoning of the London naval conference, as soon as ratifications of the Young plan are completed.

The questionnaire which he intends to send to 26 European states as promised last September is almost ready. Its purpose will be to provoke discussion of the possibilities of a continental federation preparatory to the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations next September.

Although the project has lain dormant throughout the course of the naval conference its revival is considered to have been made all the more necessary by the outcome of the parley. Three noncontinental-states, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, having succeeded in reaching an agreement on naval armaments, it behooves the continental powers to make renewed efforts to settle their political and economic differences, especially as the London conference has increasingly revealed the tendency of continental countries to align themselves in two opposing groups, led by France and Italy respectively.

M. Briand desires to make France the leader in giving Europe an increased degree of unity. He desires to carry into effect, as far as practicable, such a scheme as will be discussed at a congress in Berlin next month of the Pan-European Association, founded by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, in which the French statesmen, Louis Loucheur, Daniel Serruys and Paul Painlevé, are expected to participate.

Writing in Le Matin of M. Briand's desire definitely to engage the European governments in negotiations leading toward federation, Jules Sauerwein writes: "It is necessary that competent delegates meet this year. No country can refuse for the good reason that those who are hostile toward a political entente or federal police organization because the European situation does not please them have, on the other hand, a major interest in an economic entente."

M. Briand's signing of the London pact will be his first important public act after completing an uninterrupted term of five years as Foreign Minister, an unusual record in France, he receiving this portfolio April 17, 1925, in the Painlevé Cabinet. Since Vergennes, who was Foreign Minister from 1774 to 1787, only three statesmen have directed French foreign policy for such a long continuous period, namely, Talleyrand, Guizot and Delcasse.

INLAND WATERS ALREADY CARRY 1,000,000,000 TONS

(Continued from Page 1)

branches running to the foot of the Rockies and into British Columbia.

During the same year, United States army engineers began their detailed survey of the entire Columbia watershed in view to laying down an orderly program of development of navigation, power and reclamation of this river that drains the great central basin of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Their report will be available early in 1931.

Development in California

Development of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers has been authorized by the War Department and work has been started. Both of these rivers, the two largest in central California, flow into Suisun Bay, an estuary of San Francisco Bay. San Joaquin River has its source in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Its length is 325 miles. The project calls for a 26-foot channel 100 feet wide. The river is now navigable for 50 miles. When the work is completed, Stockton, 90 miles from San Francisco Bay, will be reached by ocean liners. Cost is estimated at $4,046,400 of which local interests are to contribute $1,307,500.

The Sacramento River project calls for a 10-foot channel 150 to 200 feet wide from the mouth of the river to Sacramento 59 miles. Above Sacramento the results will be obtained by means of wing dams at, or near, the shoals, supplemented by dredging, above Sacramento. Snags will be removed and the channel centered. The estimated cost is $198,000.

On the other side of the United States a new waterway project is under consideration which would form an integral link between the Mississippi system and the intercoastal waterway that flanks the Atlantic seaboard. It is the trans-Florida canal which southern interests are seeking. It would cut through a part of Georgia, following the St. Mary's River and then traversing the Okefinokee Swamp. Its eastern terminus would be St. Mary's and Fernandina, Fla. On the southwest it would terminate at St. George's Sound.

Project Is Century Old

This canal was first advocated by United States Army engineers nearly 100 years ago. Then, in 1877, a survey was undertaken which was not completed because of the limited funds. A preliminary survey was authorized by Congress in 1927 and made by General Harry Taylor former chief of the Army Engineer Corps who was employed by the Florida State Canal Commission.

The construction of this "missing link" in the eastern portion of the waterways system would bring New York more than 600 miles closer to New Orleans. It is computed that it would reduce freight rates 20 per cent between the two points. More than 33 states are included by the proponents of the plan in the area which they declare would be benefited.

General Taylor has urged a congressional appropriation to permit a complete physical survey of the route. Unless such a canal is constructed, General Taylor points out, the Atlantic intercoastal canal and the Texas-Louisiana Intracoastal Canal will be developed as independent systems, lacking the co-ordination which is considered vital to the development of the Nation's interior waterways systems.

Development in South

Columbus, Ga., is working for an inland waterway to New Orleans by way of the Chattahoochee-Appalachicola Rivers and from Appalachicola, Fla. Such a waterway would coincide with the route of the proposed St. Mary's River west to New Orleans; the Pensacola-Mobile Canal would also use the same routing from Pensacola to Mobile, and this routing is now in use by Government Barge Line from Mobile to New Orleans, and it would connect with the proposed Coosa-Alabama barge canal from Rome, Ga., to Mobile.

The converging of these various waterway projects would be of inestimable value to the agricultural and industrial development of the section.

Not only in transporting natural and processed products in interstate commerce would this proposed Atlantic-Mississippi canal be invaluable but it would be of significance also in international commerce with Central and South America and Oriental markets. Rivers, sounds and bays provide the greater portion of the St. Mary's route for this proposed canal from St. George's Sound west to New Orleans so that it is stated it might be opened to traffic by 1935 or sooner.

"A survey should be made on a scale that would include the possibility of a sea level ship canal," said Frank H. Abbott, secretary of the Georgia Association and one of the three Georgia directors in the Mississippi Valley Association. "I personally would like to see a ship canal but the survey would have to determine this point."

Though there are others who, like Mr. Abbott, think a sea level ship canal feasible and preferable to a barge canal, nevertheless, an appropriation for an adequate survey is the objective upon which all are agreed, and every effort will be brought to bear to bring this about, in which endeavor the Georgia and Florida state canal commissions will co-operate.

Hoover Gets Plan to Ease Up Courts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tom D. McKeown (D.), Representative from Oklahoma, has proposed to President Hoover a plan for relieving court congestion through appointment of a number of "floating magistrates" with a life tenure of office.

The Oklahoma Representative said he and Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, would lay the plan before the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission within the next few days, with the plea that if the proposal were favorably received, enacting legislation be drafted.

Under his plan, Mr. McKeown explained, the federal magistrates to be appointed would constitute an inferior tribunal, handling only criminal cases and would be assigned definite cases by the federal court judge in each congested district.

CANADA'S EXPORTS INCREASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — For the 11 months ending February, 1930, Canada's export trade shows a decrease of $219,000,000, compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the previous year. The decrease in exports of wheat and flour shows a falling off of exactly this amount. Thus it would appear that Canada's "unfavorable trade balance" is due to the lack of foreign demand for Canadian wheat. Exports of manufactured products continue to gain.

FLORIDA RESORT LEASED

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Lease of Deauville, Miami Beach resort, for 99 years to a group of winter visitors who plan to convert it into an exclusive beach club, was announced April 17. The reported consideration for the term of the lease was $6,210,000.

HOOVER PEACE PLAN BACKED AT WOMAN'S FORUM

New York Editor Stresses Advantages of Economic Pressure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A "progressive program for world peace to be followed by the United States after the close of the London naval conference was urged before the Woman's Forum by Herbert S. Houston, editor and publisher and member of the American Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, in an address here on April 18.

"The three-power naval treaty can be ratified," he declared, "the World Court protocol can be passed and the Kellogg pact can be made effective. Public opinion is favorable. These, I am confident, are the three next steps to be taken by America in support of world peace."

In connection with the Kellogg pact, Mr. Houston, as a member of the Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce on Economic Results of the War, stressed what he called "the manifest advantages of economic pressure as an international force." Each of the signatories of the Kellogg pact, he declared, could apply this pressure instantly from within should the peace be menaced, and, if it were applied, "the moment the announcement was made that an embargo had been declared, pressure would begin to be exerted."

Mr. Houston brought the question of President Hoover's peace program, as defined before the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington on April 15, and the attitude of the Daughters toward the World Court directly before the Forum, asking whether the women of the country are with the President or the Daughters' organization.

"Are you, as representatives of enlightened American women, in favor of the broad and humanitarian views of the President or of the super-nationalism of the militant Daughters?" he asked. "Whatever your views, this is the time to make them effective. For these are fateful days for the future peace of the world."

His query was answered with cries of "We're with the President."

This support was then given expression by the organization in a resolution, copies of which were telegraphed to President Hoover, Vice-President Curtis, as president of the Senate, Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.), members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which Senator William E. Borah is chairman, and James W. Wadsworth Jr., wet leader, and one time United States Senator. The resolution was a strong commendation of President Hoover's stand.

Quick Action Urged

Mr. Houston urged quick action by the Senate in ratifying the London three-power treaty. "Following London, this country should ratify the treaty, thus securing the full results of the conference," he said. "Then it should go forward and do everything in its power to promote financial and political security throughout the world. That way peace lies, and it lies in no other. And in pursuing that way we are serving our own interests, as well as the world's best interests. After all, isn't it idle and utterly futile to talk about separating those interests? If you have the slightest question on that point, let me urge that you read Owen Young's enlightening address to the University of California three weeks ago."

The "negative results" of the London naval parley were in some ways no less important than the positive, Mr. Houston declared. Chief of these was "the way the necessity for security had been made clear." Further delay of the United States in entering the World Court he termed "indefensible."

In advocating that effectiveness be given the Kellogg pact, Mr. Houston urged the passage of the resolution offered in the Senate last year by Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, proposing economic pressure as a force to vitalize the pact.

Economic pressure as a preliminary force to prevent war, Mr. Houston said in reply to the objection that this method would react most heavily on non-combatants, "will never be so hard on women and children and other non-combatants as economic pressure in time of war, reinforced and intensified by all the other rigors of war."

TENEMENT PROJECT BEGUN IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Work on a model tenement housing project in New York's lower East Side is definitely under way now following the letting of contracts by the city on April 16 for the demolition of buildings on a site at Chrystie and Forsyth Streets where the model tenements are to be erected. The land, which was acquired by the city for purposes of street widening, is to be leased for 99 years to real estate men at 4 per cent of the land value for the erection of tenements in which apartments are to rent for not more than $10 a room per month.

Eight blocks in all are included in the project and one is to be reserved for a park. The present contract for the demolition of buildings covers only three of the total eight blocks.

Music

Samuel Gardner's "Broadway"

An American novelty graced the twenty-second program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season, given in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of April 18. This was Samuel Gardner's "Broadway," which then had its first public performance, with its composer conducting.

Mr. Gardner, born in Russia, has lived most of his life in the United States. He has established himself as a violinist, as a teacher and as a composer; and at this concert he proved that he has a better technique with the baton than most composers. Several of his compositions have won prizes.

To the editor of the Boston Symphony program notes, Mr. Gardner wrote that "Broadway" was "not built on any program, but comes out of the emotions; emotions are purely personal affairs and are not good to discuss publicly." Mr. Gardner, you see, becoming an adoptive American, has embraced one at least of the Anglo-Saxon virtues.

Yet, though the composer denies us a "program," he permits, when he allows this music to be heard, a public musical exposition of his emotions. It is evident, for example, that jazz does not exhaust for him the significance of New York's famous street. He offers jazz, of course; even enlisting three saxophones and a banjo to make it realistic. It is good jazz, too, if that is not a contradiction in terms; far more authentic than the European variety.

But alternating with these blatant moments, there are passages which seem to be trying to express the pathos, the ironic pity, of this phase of American life. Beside the savagery and the recklessness, there is a suggestion of sadness, of striving, even of rebellion; and of yearning for something more than the search for excitement. These qualities we have felt to be in some degree present in John Alden Carpenter's "Skyscrapers." We seem to find them here again. American composers, it is pleasant to believe, can penetrate beneath the surface of an artificial existence, can be interpreters as well as mere recorders.

Dr. Koussevitzky opened the concert with Stravinsky's "Apollon Musagete" ballet music. Even more than on earlier hearings, we feel that this score, if it has any importance, loses it when separated from the stage action. Saint-Saëns's "Organ Symphony" in C minor, with Albert Snow for soloist, brought the concert to a floor-shaking conclusion. L. A. S.

RUSSIAN UNEMPLOYED RIOT NEAR WARSAW

WARSAW (AP)—Two persons were killed and 19 wounded April 19 in Zawiercie, a large industrial center, halfway between Warsaw and Kralow during trouble between unemployed and the police.

The unemployed were promised doles Tuesday, but the city did not receive the money and postponed the payment until Friday. Friday the unemployed learned that only a small sum of money had come, just sufficient for a few of them. Eight thousand then gathered and marched to the city council room and demolished it. The police intervened and a riot took place. six police-women were wounded by the crowd.

HOOVER SIGNS SUPPLY BILL

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover on April 18 signed a supply ill appropriating approximately $114,000,000 for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Labor.

PRESS MESSAGE CIRCLES GLOBE TWICE IN 2 HOURS

News Agencies Co-operate in Record-Breaking System of Relays

NEW YORK (AP)—A message of greeting, starting from New York, twice circled the globe in two hours five minutes, making a momentary call en route at each of the 18 most important foreign bureaus of the Associated Press, and four bureaus of its ally, Reuters, the British news agency.

Announcement of the result of the test which was made on March 31 was withheld by The Associated Press until the eve of its annual meeting which convenes April 21 in New York.

Each of the bureaus received the message in turn, and likewise in turn speedily relayed it on its way.

"It was the first time in the history of electrical transmission of words," said Kent Cooper, general manager of The Associated Press, "that a message was so often relayed upon such an extensive and devious journey. Its speed over the circuitous but continuous route, which was necessarily involved, because of the widely separated bureaus, constitutes a record of the marvelous means of transmission available for The Associated Press staff to keep in step in its work of collecting news throughout the world."

The message started from New York at noon. It read:

"Associated London Greetings Rush Relay Kenper."

"Associated" is the cable address of The Associated Press. "Kenper" is the cable address of the general manager. "Rush relay" meant that the receiving office should speed the message on to the next bureau which previously had been designated. The route followed by the message was as follows:

New York, London, Madrid, Paris, Geneva, Rome, Constantinople, Vienna, Berlin, Moscow, Peiping, Shanghai, Tokyo, Manila, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico City, Havana, Buenos Aires, Rio Jeneiro, Cape Town (via London), Cairo, Bombay, Melbourne, Vancouver, Montreal, New York.

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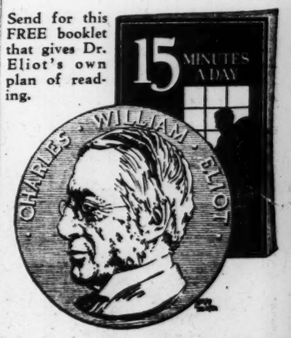

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'CONTROVERSIAL' TOPICS BARRED AT D.A.R. PARLEY

But They Take Action to Support War Training and Defense Act

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Prohibition and other "controversial subjects" have been barred from programs of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by unanimous consent of the thirty-ninth continental congress.

The resolution, which declared "that all controversial or divided topics such as religion, politics and prohibition, should be excluded from the deliberations," is a reaffirmation of a stand taken in 1913 and 1914. It was brought to light again by the resolutions committee after Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook of Pennsylvania, a former president-general, lauded prohibition and predicted that the Eighteenth Amendment would never be repealed.

Mrs. Cook, however, was quick in seconding the resolution when it was presented, expressing the hope that all members would adhere strictly to it. She said she would make no issue of her right to present her views.

Other members of the society point out, however, that at the 1924 congress, when Mrs. Cook presided, prohibition was not only discussed, but was vigorously upheld in a formal resolution. The resolution urged "all patriotic citizens to obey the Constitution of the United States, including the Eighteenth Amendment and existing laws enacted pursuant thereto, to make such amendment operative."

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, president general, told the congress after Mrs. Cook had made her remarks at the opening session "that the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution cannot be used as indorsing any promissory note of the performance to or for anything of a political creed, one way or the other. With, perhaps, as many shades of opinion upon public questions as will be found in any like number of American citizens," she said, "it follows that controversial matters, political in their nature, no matter how strongly appealing, have no place in a continental congress."

Another resolution passed indorsed the objects and purposes of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and of the National Defense Act which created the corps.

Mrs. Eliza Perry Leary, of Seattle, Wash., was elected honorary vice-president of the society, when Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Tennessee withdrew, following a deadlock between the two candidates.

The group was urged by Charles Linthicum (D), Representative from Maryland, to support the bill now before the United States Congress to make the "Star Spangled Banner" the official national anthem. Mrs. Linthicum, a member of the D. A. R., presented to the organization a huge American flag, to be hung from the ceiling of Constitution Hall.

Member Resigns Group Because of Arms Stand

WEST ORANGE, N. J. (AP)—Mrs. William Theyer Brown, member of the Essex chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on April 18 resigned from the organization as "an emphatic protest" against its attitude toward disarmament.

In a telegram to the president-general Mrs. Brown said:

"American women with a true revolutionary background would demonstrate far better their true patriotism by leading the way toward the attainment of international peace, than by following a policy of frustration which only seems to prolong the militaristic program indefinitely."

JUGOSLAVIA GRANTS RELIGIOUS EQUALITY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Continuing the program of regularizing the relations of the various religious bodies to the state, King Alexander has signed a law regarding Lutherans and Calvinists whereby members of these churches become legally completely equal to those of all other recognized religious faiths.

These churches are given autonomy in spiritual and administrative matters and may dispose independently of all funds received not only from believers but also from the state.

Presbyteries Vote to Pension Ministers

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Announcement was made April 19 that Presbyterian ministers throughout the United States are assured of definite pension support under an overture which has just been adopted by a majority of the 293 Presbyteries.

This overture requires every church on calling a minister to its pastorate to contribute to the board of pensions each year a sum equal to 7½ per cent of his salary, in addition to paying him his full salary, to guarantee his participation in the Presbyterian pension system.

It was announced from the offices of the General Assembly that 149 Presbyteries had voted in favor of this overture and only two against. This is two more votes than a majority, and other Presbyteries are yet to be heard from.

The overture will therefore be declared a law of the church by the Presbyterian General Assembly when it meets in Cincinnati, May 29, it was stated.

Appeal of Danzig on Agenda at Paris

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The request from the Free City of Danzig for admission to the Interntional Labor Organization will come up for discussion at a meeting of the governing body of the International Labor Office which opens in Paris April 24.

The application points out that the Free City constitutes an important industrial community of 400,000 inhabitants in which social legislation is highly developed and that there would be a real advantage from every point of view in its participation in the organization.

The question, however, involves complex legal problems, owing to the special position in which Danzig is placed under Articles 100 to 108 of the Versailles Treaty, by subsequent agreements between Danzig and Poland, and by a large number of decisions given by competent authorities of the League of Nations.

Sewing Machine Invention Honored

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—France is celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the sewing machine. Just a century ago it was invented by Barthelemy Thimonnier, a poor French tailor, son of a dyer living in the little village of Argresle in the Rhone valley. After four years at work on the machine he patented it. It might not have been given to the world had not a mine inspector named Beaumer happened to see it at work in the tailor's shop and realized its possibilities. He helped Thimonnier come to Paris and manufacture the machines.

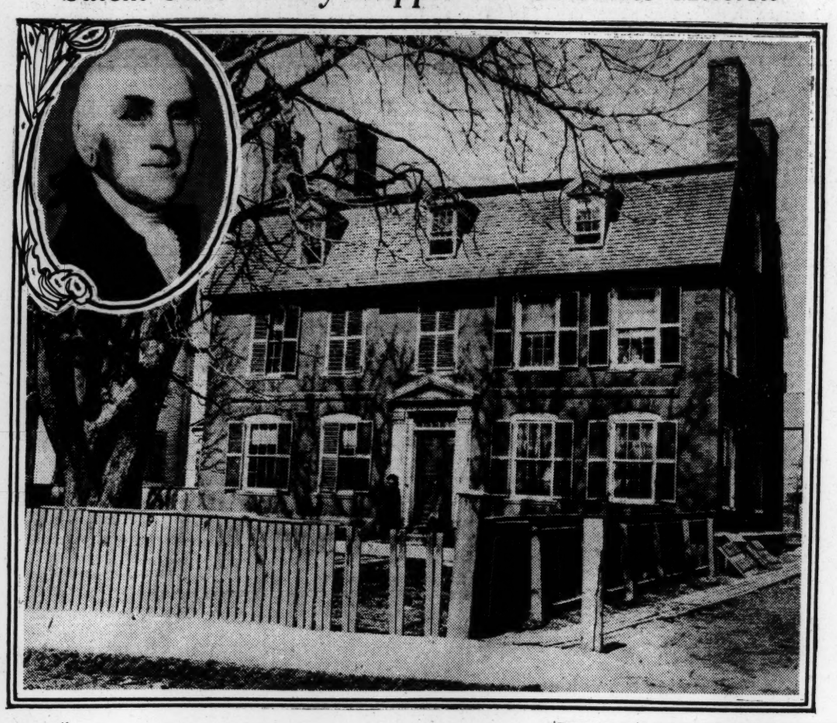
The Parisian dressmakers, tailors and seamstresses were very reluctant to adopt the new machine for fear it would throw many out of work. For this reason it was slow in coming into general use.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Virgil E. MacAlaster, Portland, Me.
William L. Haas, Newark, N. J.
Earl M. Clay, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Helen Hart, New York, N. Y.
Harry Hart, New York, N. Y.
Samuel F. Swantees, St. Louis, Mo.
Leona Hagen, Berwyn, Ill.
Pearl M. Middleton, Watertown, Mass.
E. A. Debuchy, Bogota, N. J.
Mrs. Jessie W. Herman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucilia C. Towne, White Plains, N. Y.
O. B. Towne, New York City, N. Y.
Miss Ethel M. Scribner, Duluth, Minn.
Meade Thorpe, Manchester, Conn.
Lydia Whittaker, Schenectady, N. Y.
M. Irene Whittaker, Schenectady, N. Y.

Salem Gave Trusty Skipper for Colonists' Mission



To Sundry Necessary Stores for my Passage home to New England 8.18.0
To my time on Executing the Voyage from — to London & Back 29.0.0
Sterling £ 37.18.0
Salem 25 July 1775
Errors Excepted
John Derby

Inset—Capt. John Derby (Copy by Frothingham After Gilbert Stuart). The Home of the Captain (Courtesy of Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.). Lower—The Captain's Bill for His Voyage to England, in Which He Waived All Charges for His Time.

Taking News of April 19, 1775, to London!

(Continued from Page 1)

You are to keep this order a profound secret from every person on earth."

The Quero had a little difficulty in withdrawing from Salem harbor, but it completed the voyage in 29 days; for some reason apparently best known to himself, Captain Derby did not put in at an Irish port. From the bill he rendered it appears he sailed to the Isle of Wight, going overland then to Southampton and London. But he speedily arrived in London and placed his papers in the hands of the Massachusetts agent there, Benjamin Franklin, and the next day the news was abroad among patriot sympathizers throughout England. When nonsympathizers learned that the advantage of the encounter had not been with the British there was great consternation and the stock market reflected a sharp impression of the matter.

Venture Fully Successful

If his voyage out from Salem had been mysterious,—so that not even his crew knew whither it was bound,—Captain Derby's departure from England was as mysterious. It indicates that he believed agents of the King would wish to capture him and he took steps to elude them "embarking for Salem at or near Falmouth." But he apparently did not return direct to Salem for we hear of the Quero on July 19 as "from Falmouth, in ballast, without any passengers or cargo."

Thus Captain Derby may have been reporting to General Washington at Cambridge, having left the packet in command of another officer, one Carlton, and coming ashore at some inconspicuous point in a way to preclude capture. Inasmuch as Captain Derby was unusually well known both in England and America the secrecy he was able to maintain regarding his venture is very remarkable.

Whereas the information was carried to England by Captain Derby on the Quero, Lord Dartmouth assumed that it was being fetched on the Sukey, Captain Brown commanding. The Sukey, however, did not arrive in England until June 9, but it did carry other dispatches from General Gage. The main difference between the two reports lies in the point as to which side fired the first shots, a point which is still held in doubt by many students of history.

It seems certain that, although the Congress considered first in importance the getting of the news to patriot sympathizers it was also impressed with the probable effect upon the British people as a whole if reports of the Battle of Lexington could be got to them.

Not the least interesting aspect of Captain Derby's voyage is that, in rendering his bill for the expense of the trip, Captain Derby made no charge for his own services.

All the facts known regarding his voyage are in the archives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and are limited to this bill for the expenses of the trip.

Labor's Left Wing Meets in England

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Independent Labor Party, comprising the Government's left wing supporters, 30 of whom, led by James Maxton, member for Bridgeton, Glasgow, voted against the cabinet proposals in the recent Unemployment Insurance Bill debate, assembled in Birmingham on April 19 for a conference which is to decide whether or no any permanent split is to take place.

The Independent Labor Party at one time comprised all the more active Socialist members of the Labor Party. Many still belong to it, but Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden and other front bench occupants have found its views too extreme for them. With their departure, the friction has become so acute that it is now a question whether it is still possible for the Independent Labor Party to remain even nominally in the Government's camp.

In this connection the New Leader, the Independent Labor Party organ, says: "The last 11 months of the Labor Government have created a host of problems in the relationship between the Government and the movement in the country, and inevitable disappointment is arising from the gap between promise and achievement, and for the Independent Labor Party itself an acute internal problem is that concerning its own parliamentary representatives. These subjects will inevitably provide the basis for the main debates. On the decisions reached and the manner in which the discussions are conducted, the whole future of the Independent Labor Party and its contacts with the organized Labor movement may easily depend."

Mussolini, Bethlen Talked Economics

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST — The press here continues to discuss Prime Minister Stephen Bethlen's recent visit to Rome. According to the Pesti Hirlap, the Mussolini-Bethlen conversations centered around economic questions, particularly those regarding Hungarian exports via the free harbor of Fiume.

Despite agricultural improvements, Italy cannot satisfy its own wheat demands, and imports of Hungarian wheat via Fiume and sea must be increased in future. The concession of a free zone at Fiume from Hungary was made some years ago. It is the only route for Hungarian oversea exports which can be seriously considered, and for Italy Fiume's lack of trade since the war has been a serious program. But Hungarian exports en route to Fiume must pass through Jugoslavia; hence, the tariff rates on Jugoslav railways mean the success or failure of this trade.

More and more discussions between politicians in this part of Europe are concentrating on economic matters and it is becoming clearer that only a general economic rapprochement between all central European and Danubian states can bring the improvement desired. An important step along this way is the closer political understanding now existing between Italy, Austria and Hungary.

AMNESTY ACCORDED HUNGARIAN WRITER

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BUDAPEST — Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Hungarian regent, on April 19, amnestied Baron Ludwig Hatvany, the writer, who is serving a term of imprisonment for violation of the Hungarian press laws.

Baron Hatvany was originaly sentenced to seven years imprisonment and fined 15,000 pengoe, about £600, for having, as alleged, damaged Hungary's reputation by his writings when in exile seven years previously. His amnesty meets with general approval here where Baron Hatvany's talents and character are highly appreciated.

Lovely Venus, Ruddy Mercury Beautiful in Sky April 22-27

Will Set in Early Evening in Northwest, but Will Be Easily Visible to Eye Shortly After Sunset —Mercury a Rare Visitor

By EDWIN B. FROST
Director Yerkes Observatory

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis. (AP)—There has been so much public interest in the discovery of a new planet at Lowell Observatory even though the object is nearly 5000 times fainter than the faintest star visible to the naked eye, that it seems worth while to call attention to two very interesting successive conjunctions of the planets Mercury and Venus.

Planets are said to be in conjunction when in their east and westward movements they pass by each other, as seen from the earth. These meetings of the planets will occur on the evenings of April 22 and April 27. The earth's lovely sister planet, Venus, has during the last month been creeping higher in the evening twilight—its silver white color in fine contrast with the sunset tints.

On April 22 and 27 Venus will serve to point out the position of the ruddy Mercury, which will be 2½ degrees north of Venus, or about five widths of the moon, on each of those dates. Although of the first magnitude, under favorable conditions, Mercury is seldom seen by most persons, including even those who are familiar with the pageant of the evening sky and it is said that so distinguished an astronomer as Copernicus never saw the inner planet of the solar system.

No telescope is necessary, although a field glass will help in picking up the planets earlier than can the naked eye in the twilight.

The planets will set in the northwest at about 8:30 p. m., central standard time, or two hours after sunset. Venus will be visible to the naked eye shortly after 7 o'clock. Between April 22 and 27 Mercury will move eastward from Venus and will move rapidly toward the sun and soon will be lost in the twilight.

Mercury has a diameter of 3000 miles or about three-eighths that of Venus, but it lacks the brilliant atmosphere that envelops Venus and makes it shine with the brilliance of a white cloud in the summer sunshine.

The distances of the planets from the earth will be as follows: On April 22 and April 27, Mercury, 92,000,000 and 81,000,000 miles; Venus, 148,000,000 and 147,000,000 miles, so that Venus will actually be about 60,000,000 miles beyond Mercury.

Those who are fortunate in watching the interesting spectacle of the close approach of these planets will also find the great planet Jupiter about 24 degrees higher in the sky, with the red star Aldebaran near the Pleiades, 18 degrees east and slightly north of Venus.

Yale Man Thinks 'Planet X' Not One Dr. Lowell Sought

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of Yale Observatory, who has expressed doubt that the newly discovered heavenly body beyond Uranus is the planet Dr. Percival Lowell predicted might be found in that space, explained his views April 18 and said it was a "unique discovery, a body unlike anything known before in the history of astronomy."

Dr. Schlesinger said that his belief was that this entirely "unprecedented body which may or may not be a planet . . . certainly is not responsible for the apparent disturbances in the path of Uranus which led to Dr. Lowell's search.

"Now that this new body is being studied by astronomers all over the world," he said, "many doubts have arisen as to its exact nature. It is my own opinion that Dr. Lowell (in his search) may have been led astray in his calculations by errors in observations made by eighteenth century astronomers."

BROMLEY LECTURES FOR 1930

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University announced today that Henry R. Luce, of New York City, editor of Time, will give the Bromley Lectures this year, speaking here on April 21 and 22 on "The Contemporary Press." The lectures will be open to the public without charge.

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INSTITUTIONS AT NORTHFIELD PLAN BIRTHDAY

Schools for Boys and Girls Will Observe 50th Anniversary

The fiftieth anniversary of the Northfield Schools is to be observed in Boston April 28 by a banquet and meeting at the Hotel Somerset at which Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, and Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, will be the chief speakers.

The Northfield Schools consist of two instiutions, the Mount Hermon School for Boys and Northfield Seminary for Girls, both founded by Dwight L. Moody. Together the schools form what is said to be the largest private secondary school institution in the country. They are dedicated to the proposition that every boy and girl with ambition and ability should have the opportunity to develop that ability, according to John L. Grandin, who will preside at the meeting.

"It has been the peculiar privilege of the schools to develop in an unusual degree hidden talent and ambition among boys and girls whose lives have not been cast in easy places," Mr. Grandin explained.

Continuing, he said: "The thwarted hope, the retarded stroke, the slow developing determination, find in Northfield a new field for growth and realization. Boys and girls who have had to take a share of the family load in their early teens at the sacrifice of an unexpected higher education have come at length to the Northfield schools and gone forth equipped to meet the world on its own terms. Hence the average age at Northfield is almost 19 years, three years more than the average at other preparatory schools."

"To accomplish these ends the charges must be kept down to the $9 a week that it costs for student's room, board and tuition, so the students at Northfield contribute to the supjport of the schools by doing certain necessary manual labor. There are no paid servants, neither waitresses nor chambermaids. As a part of their education the students take care of themselves adequately and reasonably without sacrificing the purely scholastic side. And they do it cheerfully, for rather than submitting to an education every last student is eagerly and earnestly seeking to be equipped for greater service to mankind."

N. E. HIGH SCHOOLS TO GIVE CONCERT

The New England High School Festival Orchestra, composed solely of high school pupils, will render its third annual concert on April 26 in Symphony Hall. The orchestra will consist of 241 pieces and will be conducted by Charles Findlay.

The program will include selections from Bach, Beethoven, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Tschaikovsky, Massenet, Sibelius and others. The entire orchestra will assemble four days previous to the concert to undergo a period of intensive preparation. There will be only one concert.

NORTON FELLOWSHIP WON BY EDWARD WEIST

The Charles Eliot Norton fellowship of Harvard University, awarded each year to a student for residence at the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, has been won by Edward C. Weist '30 of New York, in recognition of a theme presented according to the terms of the fellowship. Twenty-two scholarships, totaling $10,000, have also been announced.

Ballots have been sent to 29,386 holders of Harvard degrees of more than five years' standing, for election of seven overseers of the college. Three members of the Harvard fund council, and three directors of the alumni association, are to be elected by ballots sent to 36,354 graduates. Results of the elections are to be announced commencement day.

Parking Rule Plans Aimed at Car Owner

Consideration of methods for solving the automobile parking problem in down-town streets of Boston by the committee on traffic control and safety of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, include a proposal that the owner of the vehicle be made responsible for violations of parking rules.

The present regulations state that "no operator of a vehicle shall park, etc.," says the Chamber committee, in pointing out that the problem of the "absentee violator" is peculiar to parking problems, and proposing that a change might make enforcement of parking rules easier in some respects.

Another proposal under consideration by the committee, which seeks comments from business men and Chamber members on the problems, is that cars parked in flagrant violation of rules be towed away by the police department, impounded and not released until owners claim them and pay towing and storage charges. The committee points out that Philadelphia, New York and Detroit are reported to be using this impounding plan successfully.

While drastic and certain to arouse a storms of protest, says the committee, the plan holds promise of ridding down-town streets of long-time parking. The committee says that a report received from Philadelphia summarizes the results in that city thus: "It has cleared the streets, speeded up traffic and produced a mixed chorus of praise and criticism. Motorists have paid regardless of their political affiliations, official positions or family connections."

BOSTON AIRPORT PLANS TO MEET AVIATION NEEDS

New Runways Proposed to Make Take-off and Landing Safer

Spring has brought unprecedented activity to the East Boston Airport. Although commercial officials speak cautiously of curtailed expenses, of consolidation of assets, of more moderate business methods of development, yet crowds, daily as well as on holidays, come and go in a steady, constant stream as never before and the long line of humming motors is trimmer, and neater, and far longer than Boston's Airport has seen before.

The Park Department, under which the airport is operated, is rapidly making extensive improvements which will keep it in line with the rapid progress of aviation. The need for longer runways, to accommodate the 40-passenger planes which are to be used on the New York-Boston passenger service as soon as perfected by manufacturers, will be met before the summer is over, according to William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Commission.

Appropriations are before the Legislature for the filling and grading of a 40-acre addition to the airport on the southeast. According to Mr. Long, work will be started on this in the near future. When completed it will provide runways 3350 feet long in three directions, both ends of each one of them being over water. This unique feature will contribute greatly to the safety factor, Mr. Long points out, as it means that, in case of a faulty landing or take-off, the plane, if forced down off the field, simply alights on water near the shore. The danger in taking off or landing over buildings is entirely removed. It will be the only airport in the country so favorably equipped, Mr. Long says.

The contract has been let and work will begin at once on an extension of the roadway back of the hangars and, more important still, on a paved landing stage or runway in front of the hangars, in order that planes in the line may warm up their motors without blowing gales of dust and cinders into the eyes of passengers and spectators. The pavement will extend out 130 feet from the hangars and will also cover all the ground between them. Beyond the pavement the cinder field will be carefully sprayed with emulsion oil to a distance of 250 feet. "With these two precautions our airport should prove to be one of the cleanest in the country," Mr. Long said.

Another project, still before the Legislature, would provide for a shed and ramp for the landing and housing of sea planes. It would entail an expenditure of $85,000. The ramp would be 100 feet wide and would extend 250 feet in length, reaching down to a depth of 5 feet under water.

Kinsley Wins State Oratorical Contest

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP) — Floyd Kinsley, Peoples Academy, Morrisville, won first prize in the finals of the state oratorical contest here April 18, held under the auspices of the University of Vermont and the Burlington Free Press. The prize consists of a $150 scholarship to the University of Vermont.

Miss Clara Jay, St. Albans High School, received second prize, a $100 scholarship, and Lester E. Lovell, Brattleboro High School, third, a $75 scholarship.

The contestants had previously been awarded similar scholarships for placing in district competition. Kinsley will represent Vermont in the zone contests of the northeastern states in May.

Drys Ask Mrs. Lovett to State Her Plan

An appeal to Mrs. Robert Lovett, president of the Massachusetts branch of the Organization for Prohibition Reform, to offer a constructive alternative to prohibition which will insure no return of the saloon or its equivalent is contained in a letter from Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The letter follows:

"You are reported in the press as saying that you are as much opposed to the return of the saloon as is the Anti-Saloon League. If this is so, will you kindly state precisely how you mean to prevent the return of the saloon? What constructive substitute do you propose? Mr. Julian Codman has said that we might try selling whisky in drug stores. But what guarantee is there that these drug stores would not practically turn into saloons? None that we can see.

"Prof. Irving Fisher, in his book entitled 'The Noble Experiment,' says, 'Prohibition is less of a failure than any other measure for the control of the liquor traffic that has ever been tried in this or foreign lands.'

"What real plan have you that will surely conserve the known gains of prohibition and yet eliminate the evils of which you complain?"

Conference Planned by Alumni Council

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass. — Practically every phase of college alumni activities will be taken up in discussions centering around the seventeenth annual conference of the American Alumni Council to be held here May 1 to 3.

Many names prominent in the field of education stand out on the three-day program. They include Mrs. Calvin Coolidge; Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College; Dr. Arthur Stanley Pease, president of Amherst College; Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, and John D. McKee, president of the American Alumni Council, who will preside.

Among the subjects to be discussed are those touching on evaluation of alumni achievement, the college and the alumni, the library alumni link, various college alumni funds, and publications, and the progress made by the aims and policies committee.

In the evening of the opening day a formal dinner will be served in the Student - Alumnæ Hall of Mount Holyoke College at South Hadley. Miss Woolley will preside. Mrs. Coolidge will be the principal guest.

PARKER IS WILLING TO MEET PROTESTERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, on April 19 informed Lee Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina, that he would be glad to come before the Senate Judiciary Committee to answer protests against his nomination as an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

JEWS ACTIVE IN CHARITY

A saving of more than $1,000,000 a year to taxpayers in greater Boston is effected by the Associated Jewish Philanthropies through its 20 charitable institutions, according to Sidney Dreyfus, Boston business man and chairman of the association's emergency campaign to obtain $250,000. The campaign, which begins April 21, will last one week.

RIVER FUND ALLOTTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—An allotment of $17,000 was made April 18 by the War Department for the Connecticut River below Hartford, Conn. The allotment was allowed in order that approximately 50,000 cubic yards of material might be removed to restore the propected depth of 12 feet at the various bars in the river.

Y. M. C. A. OUTING CLUB TRIP

A 500-mile automobile trip to the White Mountains on May 30, 31 and June 1, is a part of the plan of the Outing Club of the Boston Y. M. C. A. recntly outlined by the outing committee.

BRIDGE PLANS APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department April 18 approved plans of George H. Glover, Palm Beach, Fla., for a bridge across Flanders Bay between Seward Island and the mainland at Sorrento, Me.

Massachusetts Cities to Plant Thousands of Trees on Highway

State Department to Be Assisted by Forestry Association in Beautification of the Main Thoroughfares

An extensive shade-tree planting revival in Massachusetts is evident in State Highway Department plans to lay out 10,000 trees along its roadways this spring and in the Massachusetts Forestry Association's announcement that 40 towns and cities reported appropriations for at least 10,000 more.

Boston and Springfield, the only large cities to reply, as yet, to questionnaires sent to 355 towns and cities by the Forestry Association requesting information on their shade-tree planting programs for 1930, each report appropriations for 3000 trees. Barnstable and Belmont will lay out 500 each and the small town of Leominster reports 300. The showing thus far is greatly pleasing to Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Forestry Association, which is sponsoring a campaign to encourage the planting of 100,000 shade trees in the State this year.

The association has incorporated in its shade-tree campaign an appeal to the cities to plant out "blots" on the landscape, such as municipal dumps and vacant, uncared for lots. Mr. Reynolds recommended the use of poplars, willows and the new Siberian elm, which, he said, grew with greater rapidity than the poplar.

Value of Siberian Elm

As a shade tree the Siberian Elm is only just gaining favor in the East because of its remarkable rapidity in growth, plus its beauty. Dr. Wilson at the Arnold Arboretum says that the first Siberian Elms came to this country in 1905 but all of them disappeared. The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture again introduced the species in 1913. It grows faster than any other tree in the Arboretum, Dr. Wilson pointed out, with a yearly growth of from two to three feet.

Revival of the custom of 40 to 50 years ago,, of making a great annual social occasion of the laying out of shade trees taken from the woods, results of which are now evident in hundreds of half-grown, sturdy trees, is strongly urged by the Forestry Association as part of its campaign.

"Many towns do not have the necessary finances for purchasing trees from nurseries and to them the old custom of selecting them from the woods for transplanting will be particularly interesting," Mr. Reynolds said. "But where it is possible, nursery plants should be purchased because they are pruned and stocked especially for highway beautification. One point is emphasized—do not take trees from the woods over 8 to 10 inches high as the smaller tree recovers quickly from the shock of transplanting."

Group Planting Advised

"We are emphasizing group planting," Mr. Reynolds explained. "A continuous line of trees along every highway would grow monotonous. We advise taking advantage of natural surroundings and making the most of the trees we already have, Beautifying requires weeding out decayed plants and pruning others.

"The planting of red ashes, oaks and maples will shade out the undesirables in a short time."

The association has requested each town to appoint a special shade-tree planting committee, to make particularly heavy appropriations this year, to plant its quota of 100,000 trees planned for 1930, and to assist organizations planning planting programs.

An Arbor and Bird Day bulletin has been published by the association to be sent to all school children to enhance their appreciation of the occasion. Mr. Reynolds sounds a warning in this bulletin against carelessness which causes forest fires. He points out that "a tree may make 1,000,000 matches, but it takes only one match to destroy a tree."

Many Industries Coming to Boston

Nearly 250 new industries, employing close to 4000 men and women, were established in the industrial area around Boston during 1929, according to a survey made by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The classification of these new concerns covers a wide range and reveals that 14 major industries having five or more establishments are represented in its survey.

In 1929, 40 shoe and leather factories started business in the Boston area, employing more than 1400 persons. Of this number, nine are in municipal Boston, with 12 each in Lynn and Chelsea. The manufacture of men's and women's clothing ranks second in importance on the bureau's list with 32 factories employing 569 persons, of which 26 establishments with 474 employees are located in Boston proper.

Coming next in importance are manufactories of chemicals and allied products, foods, metals, textiles, printing and publishing, novelties and toys, furniture and automobile accessories.

OLD-TYPE THREE R'S UPHELD IN DEBATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASTONBURY, Conn.—Arguing that the "three R's" taught 25 years ago enabled the child to acquire more knowledge, in a more enjoyable manner, prepared him for more useful citizenship and also for a vocation, Lewis O. Kinne, assistant secretary of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, and Mrs. Fred Pickford, an instructor in the high school, successfully upheld the affirmative of the question: Resolved: That the 'Three R's' Taught 25 Years Ago Are Superior to the Modern School Curriculum," in a public debate held here under the sponsorship of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Opposing them were Henry Moseley, principal of the Glastonbury High School and Miss Viola Vanderbeek, who argued that the three R's as taught by the modern school are superior to the three R's of 25 years ago; the curriculum today is built upon points toward definite aims: educational methods have progressed a great deal, the world today is different from that of 25 years ago and the three R's alone would be inadequate.

STUDENTS GOING TO FRANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Mount Holyoke College will have two representatives in France next year, Miss Dorothy M. Hadley of Concord, N. H., and Miss Louise Albrecht of Buffalo, N. Y., who, having attained an average of 85 per cent in their college work and shown an especial aptitude for the study of modern languages, will be permitted to spend their junior year at the Sorbonne, under auspices of the University of Delaware, with full college credit.

Side-Wheel Steamer Returns to Service

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (AP)—The steamer Uncatena, once queen of the fleet of the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Line, has been sold to the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company to run between Boston and the resort at Nantasket Beach.

The Uncatena, which has been laid up at dock here since she was taken off the island line run at the close of the 1928 summer schedule, will leave April 19 for drydock at East Boston, there to be overhauled. She was built in 1902 for the island line and was the last of the side-wheel steamers run by that company.

The Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company lost four steamers in the fire that destroyed the pier at Nantasket Beach last Thanksgiving night and the Uncatena has been purchased to run until the company is able to replace with new steamers those that were burned.

Uncatena will be used for passengers only. When refitted it is estimated she will have a passenger carrying capacity of 1800. She will be commanded by Captain Joseph T. Galaino,, veteran side-wheel steamer commander of the Nantasket line.

MOTOR LIGHTS TEST BEGINS APRIL 21

Drivers of automobiles in Massachusetts must have their tail lights and both headlights on, in order to meet the test planned by the Governor's committee on street and highway safety, when every police department in the State opens a drive April 21 to last until April 25.

Vehicles found to be violating the light rules will be stopped, and three days allowed their owners to correct the defect. Improper focusing of lights is not to be checked in this campaign.

N. E. EXPORTS RECEIVE INCREASING ATTENTION

Concrete evidence of increasing interest in the possibilities of export sales of New England's manufactured products is indicated by the fact that 23 of New England's leading business organizations are co-operating in calling the New England export conference, to be held under direction of the New England Council in Boston May 14.

The export conference will be open to all New England business executives, and the New England Council is now receiving registrations from those planning to attend. A feature of the program will be a preliminary report of the survey of New England's foreign trade conducted by the United States Department of Commerce.

Curley Wants More Safety for Public

Mayor Curley arranged April 18 a conference with the fire department, buildings department, officials representing theaters, motion picture houses and public halls for the purpose of considering the adoption of further laws and regulations as may be deemed necessary to insure so far as possible adequate protection of the public.

The Mayor said that an investigation conducted by the Fire and Buildings Department working jointly during the last two months has resulted in the recommendation that immediate action should be taken for the protection of the public in places of assembly. He added that while the law is drastic in reference to fire protection in the leading cities of America, "for some unaccountable reason it does not provide the measure of protection to which the public is entited in Boston."

"It has been my experience," he said, "that an appeal to the intelligence of men engaged in amusement enterprises in Boston has always received a proper response. Accordingly I have called this conference."

Boston's Financing Fails, Bureau Says

A proposal to investigate the present financing plan of the city of Boston to determine whether it would be feasible to abandon its pay-as-you-go policy for a borrowing program has been made by the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which voices the belief that the city has failed to adequately carry out developments under its present system.

The Bureau cites chiefly the situation in the school house department where construction costs have been included in the tax levy since 1916. Over this period of 14 years more than $32,700,000 has been acquired for school construction purposes, an annual average appropriation of $2,300,000. The practice has been extended to include street construction and repairs by means of the tax levy. In the last three administrations, the bureau points out, $10,700,000 has been raised through taxation and only $1,000,000 by borrowing.

The Bureau contends that the present policy cannot adequately meet the demands of the city's building expansion program. It further recommends that the pay-as-you-go policy be temporarily abandoned, anticipating the Massachusetts Legislature's concurrence in its proposal.

MORAN OBJECTS TO DESIGNATION OF 'RUM PARTY'

Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate for Maine Says Law Can Be Enforced

ROCKLAND, Me. (AP)—Declaring present prohibition enforcement to be a "national disgrace," Edward C. Moran Jr., Democratic gubernatorial candidate, in an address before the Women's Educational Club April 18, expressed the opinion that the "law can be enforced if the job of enforcing is undertaken with any serious intention of accomplishing that result, instead of trying to fool somebody."

"I realize that no law can be enforced 100 per cent," he said, "but there is a certain percentage of enforcement which should be realized, and we are nowhere near that percentage."

Stating there was too much politics and too little sincerity in the matter of prohibition enforcement, Mr. Moran declared: "I'm sick and tired hearing the Democratic Party called the 'rum party,' when I know that the actual results of Republican officials in not enforcing the law is the one thing if any thing that is likely to cause the repeal of the law.

"I'd like to see a real honest enforcement program tried just once," he continued. "It hasn't been tried yet. The mere threat of honest and impartial enforcement would drive 75 per cent of the 'higher-ups' out of business overnight. Instead of giving in to threats of civil war, somebody that possesses a backbone instead of a wishbone, and who has courage instead of being a 'pussyfooter,' should enforce the Constitution of the United States."

CENSUS FIGURES SAME; TOTAL IS DIFFERENT

NORFOLK, Conn. (AP)—No fresh digits will be needed by typesetters for the town's population census figures. For 1930 the total is 1923 as against 1239 for 1920.

For Bluefield, W. Va., the figures are 19,325, an increase of 4043 or 26 per cent.

For Bowling Green, Ky., 12,314, an increase of 2676, or 27.5 per cent.

Jurors' Manual Answers Questions in Simple Terms Layman Can Grasp

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.— A manual for trial jurors, containing questions that jurors should and do ask concerning their duties and the answers thereto, has been compiled by Clement F. Robinson, Attorney-General, and is being distributed to members of juries at all terms of court in the State.

The manual was written at the instance of Chief Justice William R. Pattangall of the Maine Supreme Court in the interest of securing better jury service. During the few months it has been in use, the slender 12-page pamphlet has become favorably known outside of Maine and numerous requests for copies have been received from League of Women Voters organizations, women's literary clubs and court officers.

The title-page plainly states that the manual "is written so that laymen may understand it," and explains that "words in common legal use have been avoided until after their meaning and effect have been stated."

Beginning with the simplest questions covering court mechanics and defining the terms plaintiff and defendant, the little treatise shows how a juror is to determine the quality of testimony, how to know what testimony is believable and credible, how to decide the preponderance of evidence; what an "issue" in a case is; function of the judge; consideration to be given to attorneys' arguments, to medical and other expert testimony; how jurors should conduct their deliberations in the jury-room.

An additonal section of the text is devoted to duties of jurors in criminal cases, and points out the "graver and far more important duty in rendering justice between his fellowman and the state," than between man and man in a civil case. This section discusses the burden of proof, reasonable doubt, rulings of the court, direct and circumstantial evidence.

"A jury's decision should be arrived at without regard to race, class, creed or color," says the manual. "It should represent truth. It will then be justice, which is merely truth in action. The jury's action is in the form of a verdict which means literally, 'truly saying.' That is, a jury's verdict is and should be the ascertained truth."

'LAMB'S TALES' RETURN TO RIGHTFUL OWNER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Roger Sherman Baldwin, of Woodbury, Conn., son of the late former Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, this week reclaimed from the library of the Connecticut State College at Storrs, a copy of a first edition of Charles and Mary Lamb's "Tales From Shakespeare." By mistake the book found its way to the library.

A first edition printed in 1848 and containing 40 steel engravings, the book carries on its flyleaf the written legend: "Simeon Baldwin to his grandson, Simeon Baldwin of New Haven," and in another hand is the supplementary inscription: "Given by Simeon Baldwin to Simeon E. Baldwin about 1850."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler in latter part of night and on Sunday; moderate west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Sunday fair and slightly cooler; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; cooler in New Hampshire and Vermont and in interior of Maine; Sunday partly cloudy and cooler; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	54	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	54	Montreal	48
Boston	58	Nantucket	48
Buffalo	36	New Orleans	66
Charleston	66	New York	52
Chicago	44	Philadelphia	58
Denver	46	Pittsburgh	46
Des Moines	40	Portland, Me.	44
Eastport	42	Portland, Ore.	52
Galveston	80	San Francisco	58
Hatteras	66	St. Louis	52
Helena	44	St. Paul	32
Jacksonville	68	Seattle	52
Kansas City	52	Tampa	74
Los Angeles	58	Washington	60

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 4:09 p. m., Sunday 4:18 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:00 p. m.

DARTMOUTH CUP CONTESTANTS

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Announcement was made April 18 of the nomination of six Dartmouth seniors for the Barrett Cup, considered the highest honor an undergraduate can receive. The men named by the nominations committe of the administration are: Harold E. Booma, Swampscott, Mass.; Robert R. Bottome, New York City; John French Jr., Greenwich, Conn.; Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York City and Herman T. Schneebeil, Lancaster, Pa.

AMHERST WINS DEBATE

AMHERST, Mass. (AP) — Amherst College debaters, taking the negative side of the question, "Resolved: That Modern Advertising Exerts a Detrimental Influence on Modern Life," won a victory over Columbia University in a post-season debate here April 18. The decision was made by the audience.

RUTLAND'S CENSUS REPORT

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—With all reports with the exception of a part of one ward complete, Rutland on April 18 showed a population of 17,500, census headquarters here reported. This was a gain of 2500 over 1920.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Presentation of play, "The Last Degree," by Boston Players, auspices Eureka Lodge, F. and A. M., Masonic Temple, 1095 Tremont Street, 8:15.

Boston Square and Compass Club; members' night, motion pictures, "The Count" and "The King on Main Street," Clubhouse, 8.

Theaters

Tremont—"The Tavern."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"Dear Old England."
Majestic—John McCormack in the film, "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Public Library; talk on "The Recovered Wagon in American Fiction," by Eleanor Brooks Gulick, Lecture Hall, 3:30; illustrated talk on "Music of the World," by Mrs. Carolyn King Hunt, Lecture Hall, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45; All-Russian Night, Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, demonstration of new musical instrument, Theremin, by Mischa Tulin, Russian dances and interpretations, talk by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana on "The Dream of the Soviet," Bates Hall, 5.

Boston Square and Compass Club; last concert in series by the Victor Concert Electrola, Clubhouse, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Harvard University; Society of Harvard University, guests of Technology Dames, talk by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, Emma Rogers Room, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2:30; physical colloquium, lectures by Ove Neergaard and Dr. J. H. McLeod, Jefferson Physical Laboratory, Room 3, 4:45.

Meeting, New England Women's Club, illustrated lecture, on "Art in Everyday Life," by Gerrie A. Beneker, Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Lecture in series, by Charles A. Bennett on "The Problem of Religious Knowledge in Contemporary Discussion," auspices Lowell Institute, King's Chapel, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza; luncheon, MacDowell Club, State Suite, 1.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibits: Eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century prints; early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Coins of many nations, including rare Spanish "pieces of eight." Czechoslovakian exhibit of toys and novelties, continuing through April.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Hans Kleiber. Audubon prints. Through April 30.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists. Through April 30.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sketches by Esther Morse Andros. Through April 26.

Cassou Galleries, 375 Boylston Street—Equestrian paintings by Richard B. Adam; etchings and drypoints by Dwight Sturges. Through April 19.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters. Through April 30.

Scherwee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and lithographs by Jean-Louis Forain. Through April 30.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings and water colors by John Lavalle. Through April 26.

Mrs. Prancoat's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Water colors by Paul Gill and Jan Matulka.

Children's Art Center, 86 Rutland Street—Czechoslovakian toys and novelties, coins of many lands, including Spanish "pieces of eight"; native Indian arts and crafts; tercentenary pictures and articles. Through April 30.

New England Society of Contemporary Art (permanent gallery), 227 Newbury Street—Small pictures by members. Through April 26.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy and Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Through April 26.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Etchings of birds by Charles E. Heil. Through April 19.

W. J. Gardner Company, 355 Boylston Street—Old English mezzotints of interiors of royal residences.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy and Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Through April 26.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Old English and Irish plate and Sheffield plates from James Robinson collection. Through April 18.

W. J. Gardner Company, 355 Boylston Street—Old English mezzotints of interiors of royal residences.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors and woodcuts by Gene Carpenter. Through April 30.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, April 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 20, in Symphony Hall, concert by Roland Hayes, tenor.

Tuesday afternoon, April 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, April 22, in Jordan Hall, spring concert of the People's Choral Union.

Wednesday afternoon, April 23, in Symphony Hall, concerts for young people, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday afternoon, April 24, in Symphony Hall, concerts for young people, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, April 24, in Emmanuel Church, the Bach Cantata Club, Wallace Woodworth, conductor.

Friday afternoon, April 25, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 26, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, April 28, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, April 29, in Jordan Hall, concert by the men's choir of the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Wednesday evening, April 30, in Hancock Hall, concert by the chamber orchestra of French players in the Symphony Orchestra, Abdon Laus, conductor.

Thursday evening, May 1, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, May 2, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, May 3, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

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Announcement
On May first, we will open our new shop on the second floor of the Fabyan Building at 26 West Street (above Coward Shoe Shop). In connection with this removal we will conduct a private sale at our old address, 41 Winter Street. This sale will begin April first and will continue to April 15, and we want all of our friends to visit us, both here during the sale, and at our new location.
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RADIO - AVIATION

Operating the S. W. Supersonic

By MANSON E. WOOD

This is the last of five articles on this receiver.

THE author has, in a rough way, tried to present in the last few articles, the technical reasons why this particular method of short-wave reception was chosen. It might be well to go over the past articles before using the short-wave unit for the first time.

The unit may be set on top of the radiocast set to be used. Change the antenna from the radiocast set to the short-wave unit. The ground wire should be left attached to the set and the ground connection of the unit carried over to it. The reader may find that better results are obtained with the ground wire to the radiocast set disconnected, particularly if the set is the A C type. However, this point can be determined after a few signals are received.

Connect the A and B batteries. Turn on the radiocast set and tune to some point on the dial in the vicinity of 1000 kilocycles where no station can be heard with the volume control full on. The short leads from the unit to the radiocast set will be enough antenna for the very sensitive receiver to pick up the more powerful broadcast signals. It is very essential that the dial of the radiocast set be turned to some point where no trace of regular broadcast signal can be discerned because the music of the short-wave stations would be distorted. The most sensitive and useful position of the radiocast dial can be determined by experiment after the first results are obtained.

There is always something on the air in the 35 to 60-meter band of wavelengths. When the unit is used for the first time coils to cover this band should be used. Reception of signals in the band of shorter wavelengths is more susceptible to atmospheric conditions, and when the above band is used, results are almost a certainly if the unit has been properly constructed.

After the unit has been connected and the proper position of the dial of the radiocast set found with the volume control full on, the unit is ready for operation. The tuning of the left-hand dial of the short-wave set is fairly sharp and should be used to log the stations for future reference, keeping in mind, of course, the position of the dial of the radiocast set. Different settings of the radiocast set will give correspondingly different readings on the short-wave unit oscillator dial.

Turn the two dials in unison until a signal is received. It does not make any difference what kind of signal is picked up for the first time, because it is useful in adjusting the unit. After the first signal is received, adjust the oscillator dial for best volume and turn the antenna dial up and down the scale to see if the best volume is obtained with the same reading as the oscillator dial. If not, turn the antenna dial to the same reading as the oscillator dial and adjust the antenna condenser (C4), so that the signal is loudest with the two dials reading about the same.

The volume of the signal received can be varied by the volume control of the radiocast set. Some radio sets tend to hiss when the volume control is turned on full. In this event the best adjustment of the volume control would be just below the point where the hiss starts to be bothersome. The center knob of the short-wave unit controls the voltage to the oscillator tube and may be used turned to the extreme right position, except when it is necessary to decrease the oscillator voltage to clear up the music received.

Many more code signals are available than radiocast programs on short waves. The volume of the signal received on short waves is sometimes no indication of the distance of origin from the receiver. When the first radiocast signal is tuned in obtain the call letters and log the position of the oscillator dial. Keep a list of the call letters of stations tuned in, so that the unit may be used with the greatest ease and pleasure.

This unit has been used with about every type of radiocast set available. No difficulties should be experienced in the operation of the set. There is only one important "don't." Do not turn the volume control of the radiocast set on far enough to cause the receiver to oscillate or approach oscillation. If regeneration is present in the radiocast receiver, the short-wave signal will be distorted and good results hampered. Regeneration or the presence of unwanted regular radiocast signals in the receiver results in a squeal when a short-wave signal is tuned in.

Modern A. C. sets using screen grid tubes do not tend to oscillate. This advice concerning regeneration in the radiocast set refers to the neutrodyne design of set and to the sets having regenerative detectors.

If the unit is used on top of the radio set where audio vibrations from the speaker are prevalent an audio howl is likely to build up if one or both of the tubes of the unit are microphonic. The tendency to build up a howl can be eliminated by choosing the proper tubes or by putting metal caps on them. A grounded metal shield will kill any tendency of the 199 oscillator tube to build up a bothersome howl. Very excellent nonmicrophonic 222's and 199's are available at the present time. These new tubes draw very little current from the A batteries.

The tuning of the short-wave unit is much broader than the tuning of the usual type of short-wave set. This broadness of tuning will allow the signal to swing more without disappearing entirely. It is a good plan to see that the antenna wire is taut so that any swaying of the wire in the wind will not cause false "swinging" of short-wave signals. The writer is using a small inside antenna with very good results.

When tubes for this unit are purchased have them tested if possible. A poor 199 tube will not operate satisfactorily as an oscillator.

The length of the output leads from the unit to the radio set is not critical. The batteries for the unit may be kept in the bottom of the radio cabinet and connections to the unit made by cable which can be disconnected when the unit is not used.

A new field is open to the listener using this unit and a good radiocast receiver. One evening not so long ago, when the atmospheric conditions were favorable, the author listened to stations in the western part of this continent, Costa Rica, British Guiana, and Holland all in one evening. It is a pleasure indeed to listen to the station in Holland refer to its American audience. So go down to the short waves and find out for yourself how American jazz is played in foreign countries. The author will be pleased to lend a helping hand if any difficulties are encountered in the construction of this unit.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Instrumental Trio.
5:45 NBC, Skinner Concert: Chandler Goldthwaite, organist.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:45 Baseball; news.
7:00 NBC, Premiere Radiocast of Puccini's Opera "La Boheme," Frances Alda, Thelma Kessler, sopranos; Mario Chamlee, tenor; Pasquale Amato, Frank Chapman, baritones; James Davies, bass; direction of Gennaro Papi.
8:00 Lewandos' Organ Melodies, Edith Lang.
8:30 NBC, Del Monte Program, with Winnie Lightner, Joe E. Brown, singing comedian, orchestra direction of Emil Polak.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, direction of Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter Organ.
5:30 NBC, Classic Mixed Quartet.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man.
6:02 "Rhymes in Rhythm."
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Safer Massachusetts."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Prohibition Poll.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus" sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
9:00 "Gentlemen of the Press:" Manchester (N. H.) Union-Leader.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 "Melody Trail."
10:30 Time; Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 NBC, Slumber Hour Ensemble.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 Ted and his Greater Gang.
8:15 New England Dairy and Food Council Men.
5:30 Ted and his Greater Gang.
8:45 The Henry G. Wilton Realtors.
6:00 Scott Dinner Orchestra: Oracle.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera.
7:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Organ and Piano Duo.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 CBS, Bernard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble.
8:00 CBS, "Sense and Nonsense," Strickland Gillilan.
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period.
8:30 CBS, a Cappella Chorus of First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat: "The Miner's Sweetheart."
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour: Smith and Dale; David Mendoza and Paramount Orchestra; Jesse Crawford, organist; Paul Ash and his Stage Show; vocal soloists.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Paul Specht's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 Twilight program.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors: concert ensemble.
7:30 Time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 20

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—The Old South Church.
12:45 p. m.—Margaret McDonald, pianist.
1:00 NBC, International Radiocast: Talk by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, "Democratic Viewpoint on Naval Conference," from London.
1:30 Imperial Male Quartet.
1:45 Masterpiece Pianist; reader.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Marketsmen: soloists; orchestra.
3:00 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:15 "Home Historian."
3:30 Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
3:45 Jordan Marsh Book Talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman's Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour; male quartet; instrumental trio; organist.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club: "Bob" Emery in Hero Dramatization; orchestra; Gibson Robinson, novelty songs with guitar.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Lucrezia Bori, soprano; orchestra direction Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc.-303m.)

8:00 a. m.—Special music from Mt. Davidson, San Francisco.
9:00 Studio music.
9:30 South Church (Congregational).
10:40 L'Ensemble Melodique.
11:30 Trinity Church (Episcopal).
1:43 p. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 Roy Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 Christ Church Cathedral Choir, Lucius E. Harris, conductor and organist.
4:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
4:30 NBC, Duo Disc Duo; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.
6:03 Michael Ahern, baritone; James Papoutsakis, flutist; Wilbur Burleigh, pianist.
6:30 American Legion Hour—Henry J. (Sailor) Ryan.
7:00 Time; Apollo Musical Chocolate-Box: soloists; organ; orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Williams' Ollomatics; Chauncey Parsons, tenor; piano duo; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies; mixed quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; Ray Lyman Wilbur, speaker; sketches; music.
9:15 NBC, Canadian Pacific Ballad Opera: "Hugh the Drover."
9:45 Vannini Symphony Ensemble.
10:45 Sport Digest; time.
10:31 WBZ Players.
11:15 NBC, time; weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 The Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Intimate Ensemble.
12:30 CBS, from London: The Rt. Rev. Hon. Arthur Foley, Winnington-Ingram, Lord Bishop of London.
12:45 "Songs of Sentiment."
1:00 Time; Dudley Carollers.
2:00 CBS, Montreal: La Presse Symphony Orchestra.
3:30 CBS, "Conclave of Nations"; "The Present Situation in Mexico," Senor Don Manuel C. Tellez, Mexican Ambassador.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: soloists; choir; organ; orchestra.
5:00 CBS, News Reel: soloists; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, the Rev Donald Grey Barnhouse, Philadelphia.
6:00 Fox Furriers: soloists; trio; orchestra.
6:30 "The Gauchos": Argentine music.
6:50 News.
7:00 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:30 CBS, "Twinplex Twins."
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, soloists; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Did One Escape?" Dr. Arthur L. Torrance.
8:45 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian music.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air; Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; Grace La Mar, contralto; male quartet; Arnold Johnson's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Squibb program: Will Rogers; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesquue" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; Capitol Theater (Allston) organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders": Hawaiian.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, from London: annual luncheon of Associated Press; speaker, the Hon. Henry L. Stimson.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Musical and studio.
10:05 a. m.—NBC, "Manhatters."
10:45 a. m.—Studio music.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, United States Marine Band.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

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The Listener Speaks

THE Cities Service Concert, on Friday evening at 8, got off onto two tracks. We had the religious mood expressed by excerpts from Richard Wagner's opera, "Parsifal"; the solo, "Panus Angelicus," of "Bread of Angels," of César Franck, sung by Jessica Dragonette, and the questioning Negro spiritual by the Cavaliers, "Were You There?"; the sentimental mood by Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song," by the quartet; selections from "Sweethearts," the operetta of that genial Irishman, Victor Herbert, by the ensemble; "Angela Mia," by the orchestra, in which a true Neapolitan flavor was imparted by a mandolin, and "Moonbeams," the closing selection.

♪ ♪ ♪

What radio theme song do you like best? We would nominate the Clicquot Club Eskimos' opener. And you remember how the pianist used to run his fingers down the keyboard in those days of slapstick comedy when the comedian slid very ingloriously down stairs? In the closing chords of the Clicquot theme song the xlyophonist draws his hammers up the instrument in the approved manner reminding us no less than one tilting his head while consuming the last drops of some of the well-known product under advertisement.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The next number will be sung by a very clever young chap who should be getting more money," says a master of ceremonies when his turn comes. Of course, Curt Peterson, NBC announcer, didn't say this exactly, but he was under the necessity of announcing his own solos in the dignified NBC manner, however, in a special Interwoven program at 9 o'clock. "Heel and Toe," the jovial pair, Billy Jones and Ernest Hare, will be back again next week, and our radio foot raiment will be complete.

♪ ♪ ♪

Does it ever occur to the listener how music on the radio seems to run in cycles? The holiday on the church calendar was partly responsible for this. The Old Company period at 9:30 we heard more "Parsifal" music, this time the "Good Friday Spell" whose technique is particularly well suited to the string quartet. More meditatively than the Cavaliers, whose attack was positive, was the Old Company male quartet's rendition of "Were You There?"

Aviation in 10 Years

WITHIN 10 years it is entirely probable that the airways of the United States will hum with the drone of 250,000 privately owned airplanes, and 1,000,000 within 15 years.

This is forecast today by the division of Commercial Research of the Curtis Publishing Company following a six months' flying survey of the aviation industry in which 20,387 miles were flown and 35 states visited.

The forecast is contingent upon various factors, including mechanical improvements and reduction in prices of planes and costs of instruction.

Have You a 'Schedulator'?

LET the "schedulator" do your tuning-in for you. A simple clock device attached to your radio receiving set will automatically dial it at any given time to the station carrying a program you want to hear. This newest wrinkle in radio is the invention of William A. Dowding, former collegiate and Olympic track star, who has just filed patent claims on it in the United States Patent Office.

The device can be adjusted to dial up to 12 different wavelength settings. Fixed for a given channel for one period, it automatically tunes to another at another period, thus insuring the radio listener his evening of radio entertainment without the bother of manipulating the dials every time he wants to shift stations.

The radio listener, picking up his newspaper's program listings, selects the programs he wants to hear, sets the hands of the clock device, and lets it do the rest.

Mr. Dowding, a foreign service graduate of Georgetown University, developed the "schedulator" in collaboration with L. A. Kauffman, Washington patent designer. They have been assured by searches in the Patent Office that they are the first to perfect such a device, although it has been talked about for a long time. Moreover, various radio manufacturers have evinced great interest in the invention.

The youthful inventor, a jewelry salesman in Washington, is a native of Chicago, where he was a star Bowen High School athlete. He was graduated from Georgetown in 1927. In the Olympic Games at Paris in 1924, and at the London and Dublin games that same year, Dowding participated as a sprinter and broad jumper with the American team, winning the broad jumping events in both of the British Isles meets. He was on the All-American track team for two years while at prep school and for one year while at college.

BOYS START BIRD SANCTUARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A bird sanctuary will be operated this summer by the Ottawa Boy Scouts Community Troop, which has secured permission to use a small island in the Rideau River. Work has been started by members of the troop in an effort to make the island an ideal sanctuary, and is being done under the direction of A. Larocque and D. Baker of the Royal Victoria Museum.

Flying, It Is Believed, Was Man's First Aim Outside His Own Realm

By HARRY HARPER
Author of "Twenty-Five Years of Flying"

This is the first of a series of 10 articles on the early days of flying to be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

PRIMITIVE man probably dreamed of flying long before he succeeded in building a dug-out canoe. He watched the birds fly. He envied them. The idea of navigating the air was his ambition from the time that he became capable of sustained thought.

As far back as one can go one finds that there was in men's minds this idea of flying. In one of the oldest of the world's records, the Indian "Mahabarata," there is, for instance, a description of "an aerial chariot with sides of iron and clad with wings."

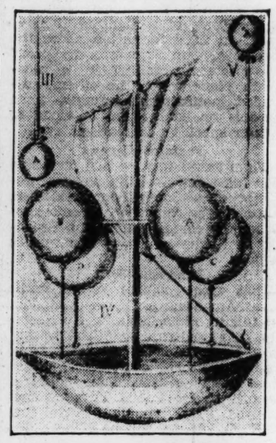
In Egyptian sculpture we see the figures of winged men; nor must we forget that famous legend of Daedalus and Icarus; while Aulus Gellius, in his "Attic Nights," tells how a certain Archytas, a philosopher, was concerning himself four centuries before the Christian era with the construction of a large wooden pigeon which was to fly through the air by mechanical means.

All Countries Contributed

From all countries, there are these aerial legends. There is that Teutonic legend of Wieland the smith, who is credited with having constructed a sort of winged suit. There is the story of that early King of Britain, Bladud, who attempted a gliding flight.

It was in the reign of Nero that Simon the Magician announced that he could raise himself into the air. He made his attempt from the Forum at Rome and, though he is said to have left the ground, he must have come down again pretty quickly, according to the records.

A later story is that of the Saracen of Constantinople. It was in the reign of Commenus that he set himself the task of flying round the Hippodrome. It appears that he made himself a long white robe which he stiffened with rods. Then he stood on a tower and sprang into the air. At first—so



One of Man's First Attempts to Fly. Made by Francesco Lana in 1670.

the story goes—he "rose like a bird." Then, however, as the tale continues, "the weight of his body having more power to drag him down than his artificial wings had to sustain him," his efforts came to a sudden end.

In the year 1065 Oliver, a monk of Malmesbury, made himself some sort of a gliding machine and sprang from a high tower. But he, like others, fell.

One of the most remarkable of early air stories is that of Giovanni Baptisti Danti who, during some celebrations at Perugia during the fifteenth century, is said to have leaped from a tower with "a contrivance of wings" and "with a horrible hissing sound" to have flown right across the great Piazza.

In the fifteenth century, also, one reaches that outstanding figure of Leonardo da Vinci—architect, engineer, artist, and natural scientist. This mechanical genius applied himself enthusiastically to the theory of the flight of birds, coming to the conclusion that a man ought, with suitable apparatus, to be able to exercise enough strength to support himself in the air. Da Vinci made model helicopters out of paper and wire, and these, operating by means of springs of steel wire, actually lifted themselves into the air. He also designed a rudimentary kind of square parachute.

Later on Paolo Guidotti, of Lucca, endeavored to convert some of Da Vinci's theories into fact. He constructed wings which had ribs of whalebone and were covered with feathers. And it is recorded that he effected several successful gliding flights.

Next, a "Flying Boat"

In the seventeenth century one comes to the name of Francesco Lana, who, at Brescia, wrote his famous treatise on an aerial ship. This was to have a wooden hull shaped like that of a boat. Above this hull were to be globes of thin copper which, when exhausted of air, would weigh less than the surrounding atmosphere and lift the whole apparatus from the earth.

But what Lana apparently failed to reckon with, was the fact that metal globes strong enough to withstand external pressure when the air was pumped out of them would be too heavy, and that if the metal was made thin enough it would collapse under the outside pressure of air.

In 1678 another early student of the air, Besnier, a locksmith of Sable, built himself a gliding machine consisting of two rods, at the end of which were hinged flaps. Besnier raised these rods to his shoulders and worked the flaps up and down with his hands and feet. It appears that the flaps opened and acted upon the air as they descended, and then closed on the upstroke. According to the old records, Besnier made several quite successful trials, in one of which he is said to have flapped or glided across a river.

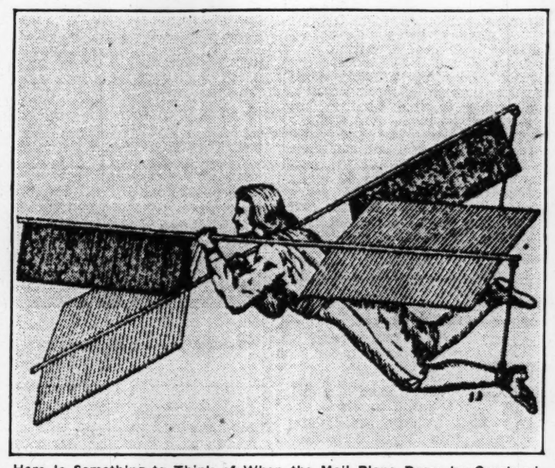
Besnier's experiments remind one of the later trials, in Paris, of the Marquis de Baqueville. It was he who constructed four oval planelike surfaces which he strapped to his hands and feet. Then he ascended to the roof of a tall building on the banks of the Seine, announcing his intention of flying across the river. But his "flight" was of a very short duration, ending ingloriously in a fall into a boat.

In 1680 a remarkable survey of the whole problem of human flight was made by Borelli, a Neapolitan natural scientist. After a closely reasoned study of bird flight, he discussed the anatomy and weight of a man from the point of view of whether he would ever be able to develop enough energy to support himself in flight with artificial wings. And Borelli's emphatic conclusion was:

"It is impossible that men should be able to fly craftily by their own strength."

But though this quest seemed such a will-o'-the-wisp, there were still many persons who concerned themselves with it. One interesting seventeenth century figure was that of Robert Hooke, who is credited with having built a model which, "by the help of springs and wings," raised itself for a short distance into the air.

In 1709 a friar in Portugal, Barthelemy Laurent de Guzman, was made a grant from royal funds, so that he could carry out a series of aerial experiments. Apparently he put together some sort of strange machine. The use of magnets appeared to play an important part in it; while one of de Guzman's ideas was for a huge pair of bellows to produce an artificial wind, should the real wind fail.



Here Is Something to Think of When the Mail Plane Roars by Overhead. This Shows How an Early Experimenter With Gliders Thought It Should Be Done.

Yale Gets Bingham Marine Collection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Harry Payne Bingham, Yale 1910, of New York City, has given Yale University the Bingham Oceanographic Collection, which consists of over 3000 marine animals. He has also established at Yale the Bingham Oceanographic Foundation, which will enable the university to continue the study and investigation of marine biology, and the physical and chemical conditions of life in the sea, and to publish the results of the investigations conducted by the foundation.

The collection, one of the most important of its kind in the world, contains over 100 species hitherto unknown to natural science, and represents the results of three oceanographic expeditions conducted under the personal leadership of Mr. Bingham. The expeditions visited the West Indian waters, the British Honduras, the Gulf of California, and the waters around the Bahama and Bermuda Islands.

In addition to the preserved material, the collection also contains about 120 mounted specimens of various fishes, which now form a valuable addition to the exhibits of the Peabody Museum at Yale. It further contains about 40 paintings from life in which about 100 species are represented; and finally, a great number of color sketches, prepared in the field, which increase the scientific value of the preserved specimens.

Hoche-Scofield Foundation Formed

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—William B. Scofield, manufacturer, sculptor, poet, newspaperman, left an estate valued at $1,839,235, according to an inventory filed in probate court April 18. Under the will trusts are established, the final one of which disposes of a large part of the estate in the form of a trust, to be known as the Hoche-Scofield Foundation in memory of the testator's mother and father.

The income of this trust, which will not become operative for many years, will be distributed once in three years, as follows: One-tenth of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, one-half of which is to be devoted to scholarships for deserving students, one-half for the purchase of apparatus and mats for scientific work; one-tenth to Clark University, to be devoted to scholarships; one-tenth to the Worcester Art Museum, for scholarships in the art school or for prizes for art competition of artists residing in Worcester County; one-tenth to the Worcester County Musical Association for education in music; one-tenth to the city of Worcester for purposes of the City Hospital, and one-half to such charitable institutions conducted for the relief of human suffering and want, or for such charitable purposes, preferably in Worcester city and county, as a majority of the trustees shall decide.

Columbia Gets WPG

THE Columbia Broadcasting System announces that it has acquired Station WPG in Atlantic City, to become a permanent link in the Columbia chain. Listeners in the area covered by this popular station will hear Columbia programs, starting May 1, when the entire personnel, equipment and operation will be taken over.

WPG operates on a frequency of 1100 kilocycles which is an equivalent of 272.6 meters. The station is on full time schedule except for the hours 6 to 8 at night.

The call letters WPG stand for "The World's Play Ground," for which slogan the Atlantic City station has become famous throughout the East and South.

Because of its ideal location on the Atlantic seaboard, this station is heard with almost perfect clarity throughout all except the far western states. Its equipment is a modern Western Electric 5000-watt transmitter with 100 per cent modulation and crystal control. A large and impressive antenna system, supported between two tall latticework steel towers, makes the station easily identified for miles around. The main studios of WPG are located in Convention Hall on the Boardwalk.

Since its inception Edwin M. Spence has been the director of WPG's activities. Mr. Spence will continue under the management of the Columbia Broadcasting System as director.

CRIME IN CLEVELAND DECREASED IN 1929

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Crime in Cleveland decreased in 1929, with the exception of juvenile robberies and burglaries, which increased, according to the annual report of Jacob Graul, police chief.

Cleveland had 63 homicides in 1929, compared to 79 in 1928. There were no payroll robberies, but few large robberies of a sensational character, a marked drop in automobile thefts and fewer bank robberies than in the previous year.

Mr. Graul attributed the decrease as largely due to introduction of radio service into the police department.

U. S. Holds Vital Stake in Canada's Radio Plan

By MARTIN CODEL

Washington

DEEPLY absorbed in the domestic woes of radiocasting, which are intensified by the ambition of nearly every one of the 600 or more American radio stations to procure better positions or improved operating conditions on the few wavelengths available, the Federal Radio Commission apparently is overlooking the claims that Canada, if not Mexico and Cuba, will inevitably put forward soon for more wavelengtn rights.

There is decided doubt whether the United States can retain its present preponderant share of the 96 wavelengths reserved for radiocasting if and when the Canadian Parliament enacts the legislation now before it for government control and operation of the radio. Insistence by Canada upon a sovereign right to more channels, particularly more cleared or exclusive channels, would severely jolt United States dominance in the radiocast spectrum.

Ninety of the 96 radiocast channels are in use in the United States, the other six being reserved to Canada for exclusive use. In addition, 12 of the 90 are shared by local, low-powered stations in both countries, which are so separated geographically that they will not interfere with one another. Likewise, Mexico and Cuba utilize channels jointly with the United States without appreciable interference because of the low powers and the distance.

Seven 50,000 Watt Stations

One phase of the Canadian Royal Commission's recommendations for government control and operation of radiocasting along British lines involves a plan to erect at least seven stations of 50,000 watts power, or one in each province. Such power has a wide interfering range. Hence these stations would of necessity require exclusive channels to be able to carry their programs over maximum distances without heterodyne whistles and howls.

Now seven cleared channels are more than Canada now enjoys. Moreover, the Canadians have repeatedly voiced objections to the "gentlemen's agreement" now in force between the United States and Canada whereby six exclusive and 12 shared wavelengths are allotted the Dominion. Canada's press and Canada's lawmakers have repeatedly demanded more, insisting that that number of channels is insufficient to provide ample program service over the broad spaces of the Dominion.

The "gentlemen's agreement" does not have the force of a treaty, and so is not legally binding on either country; indeed, during the disruptive state of radiocasting in the United States previous to the enactment of the Radio Act of 1927, the radiocasters on this side of the border flagrantly violated the agreement which the then Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, had helped invoke.

Thus either country can violate it with impunity. Though neither is likely to do so, the absence of a treaty lends significance to the statement made in the House of Commons at Ottawa recently by P. J. Cardin, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, whose department rules Canadian radio. Canada, he said, still has the right to use any frequencies it desires in the radiocast band, and has entered into a special arrangement with the United States only to minimize interference in both countries.

Agreement Is Temporary

The impression left was decidedly that Canada regards the agreement as a temporary one. Moreover, it has frequently been reported that the demand for more wavelength privileges awaits only the enactment of legislation deciding what course the Dominion's radio shall take in the future. Since the supply of channels is physically limited, and with very little prospect that technical advances will make more waves available in the near future, it is a foregone conclusion that any additional channels for Canada must be detracted from those now in use in the United States.

That this means further congestion of the already overcrowded wavelengths used in the United States is evident. The United States plainly has much at stake in the decision to be rendered by Canada as to how its radiocasting structure shall be reorganized.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Annual Show in South Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THE advancing standard of art in South Australia was shown at the recent annual exhibition, not only numerically as indicating a greater number of students, and the widening ambit of their work, but in the general quality.

Portraiture was a strong feature of the annual exhibition. It showed a serious turn in selectivity, a departure from the old, formal style of pretty effects. Some of the portraits were outstanding in their intimate qualities, notably Leslie Wilkie's "John Ellershaw, Esq." which was a meritorious handling in every respect. Mr. Wilkie is the curator of the national art gallery of South Australia. He also showed a charming study of "A Little Schoolgirl" and "Mr. Ivor Hele" in the same good taste and refinement.

"Silver Threads," from the brush of Dora Whitford, had an engaging delicacy in the treatment. "The Picture in the Mirror," by Bernard Hall, was striking for its dexterous management of the reflection, the fine poise and lifelike flesh texture and expression. George Whinnen was represented in this section by "The Student," which he gave idyllic touches. A. R. Dent's "Portrait of a Lady" was full of grace and Allan Glover's oil, "The Blue Dress," had masterly style.

Figure subjects had interesting range. There was of course the inevitable "Sundowner," familiar figure in the outback, with his rugged, carefree, spacious outlook on life. V. Murray Griffin captured a lot of the rough vigor, but there were missing points essential to the lonely, heroic adventure of these nomads who tramp the dusty highways of Australia, getting a job here, a shakedown there and, for the most part, living their lives under the burning suns and brilliant glitter of southern skies. The "Sundowners" are fading out of the history of the country with the coming in of wireless, telephones, and motor-cars, to break up the isolation of the great sheep stations and far-spreading farms—they are people of the spaces and solitudes.

Landscape in Many Moods

Every phase of Australian landscape was treated in this representative exhibition—from the white-flecked blues and grays of the encircling seas, to the scorching browns of the far north, and the purple hazes that drape the immense distances of the interior. Here was a vivid contrast of "Early Morning on the Finke River, Central Australia" by J. C. A. Traill and "The City of Light," by Travis Webber. The picture of the Finke River conveyed a sense of the mystery and limitless sweep of the empty, brooding section. The Finke is a repository of history, for here is written, for geologists to read, the story of the time when glaciers moved and scratched their ages on the sands. Mr. Traill has done a fine service in painting the Finke and the Charles Rivers, the latter being close to Alice Springs, which in these days of transport advancement has become the railway head of the great transcontinental line that runs north on the way to Darwin ultimately. Both are good, typical studies of the country.

Mr. Traill had other pictures of the little-known interior and a place ought to be found for one, or two, in the national gallery. "Valley of the Murray and Mount Kosciusko," by John White, had also historical interest as illustrating the cradle of the River Murray water system. "Gums at the Edge of the Creek" was a forceful canvas by May Grigg, who handled the massive symmetry of these splendid Australian trees with convincing sincerity. "The Murray at Towong" by George Bell was an effective presentation of the strange contrasts of Australia's Nile, but half a dozen "typical" canvases do not suffice to portray the changing moods of light and landscape, the climbing cliffs and bare flatness of its course through three states.

No view of Sydney Harbor is more imposing than that obtained from the close eminence of Taronga Park. In the background of the intervening water, with its busy commerce, tower the city's skyscrapers, and red roofs peep through the thick foliage of the harbor heights. L. Bowman Joyner had in the exhibition several pictures in his dainty style. He should, with his ability, attempt something bigger.

Handling Interior Light

One of the most striking features on the walls was L. Bernhard Hali's "In the Studio," with its clever handling of interior light coming through a high, arched window. The artist is shown seated at his easel, intently studying the sitter, and the mood of contemplation is capitally expressed. Over on a seat are shown children engrossed in a picture book. L. H. Howie (president of the South Australian Society of Arts) was well represented in the collection, his best effort being "One of Our Treasures"—a splendid gum in full leafage in the foreground, and others in perspective against the cliffs. "Autumn in the Gardens" was a capable rendering of rich, sun-burnt colors in the foliage. "Grey Day, Narrabeen Lakes, New South Wales," by W. M. Whitney, was a distinctive piece of work in which the soft atmospheric veil was handled with just the right touches of delicacy and "The Hustler's Reef, Bendigo," shown by T. H. Bone, was reminiscent of days of stirring history.

The Outback

"The Drover's Yarn" was so graphically written in brush language by J. Salvana as to be almost articulate of daring adventures "from the big scrubs further out." The unapplauded heroism of the stock drovers of Australia, particularly the master organizers of the outback areas, requires a certain understanding to give it the right note. In "The Camping Reserve" the same artist had a faithful picture of the rough home in the lonely places as the trek progresses making the best of the little that is available to insure even rugged comforts. Again in "A Western Stock Route," Mr. Salvana gave us a great picture of the life of those men who maintain the commerce of the interior against heavy odds. "Shadowed Castlemaine" was an excellent illustration of good management in atmosphere on the part of A. M. E. Bale, and "Horses in a Field," by A. E. Newbury was an impressive portrayal by a real lover of animals.

"The South Coast" was a subject in which Robert Waden evidently revelled, for he caught the colorful rhythm of the movement of quiet waters against the low, rounded granite cliffs—quiet now, but at times lashed by the wind into turbulent wrath. Happy in contrast was the glance at James Ashton's "The Wet Moon," showing a yacht sailing over the silvery path under the broken radiance of a rain-torn sky. Mr. Ashton is the doyen of South Australian painters, and every season he sallies forth on a "busman's" holiday for fresh conquests of the brush. "The End of a Perfect Day, Port Elliott," "Afternoon Glitter, Brighton," and "Afternoon Haze" were specimens of his unmistakable individuality in portraying the sea in all its moods.

His "Cape de Couedic, Kangaroo Island," was full of rugged grandeur.

Leila McNamara in "The Ever-Changing Sea" has caught something of the elusiveness of the great waters, but as yet her style is not strong enough to capture it successfully. She is better in the nomelier treatment of landscapes. Allan C. Glover's "Mount Barker, from Echunga" was a fine study in extensive landscape, and he gave a good impression of the colored draperies of the perspective. Tom Garrett had an interesting group in the exhibition, "The Giants" and "Pathfinders" being outstanding in their well-balanced execution

In the numerous galleries that the exhibition presented to the public were many pictures of merit which it is impossible to individualize, but mention must be made of A. Dattilo Rubbo's "The Early Morning Mail." The fact that this is a late reference is in no sense indicative of any lack of merit. It was a picture of really arresting qualities, and the scene showed not only vigor of style and thorough understanding, but a rare tenderness of treatment suggested by the eager perusal of a long-awaited letter.

Courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York

"Egrets," by Jessie Arms Botke, Recently Shown at the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York.

Allied Artists of America

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

ONE of the largest art showings of the year, apart from that of the Independents, is the seventeenth annual exhibition of the Allied Artists of America, which continues until May 4 at the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The inclusion of many small canvases makes it possible to give a great number of painters representation.

When an artist has for subject a person who understands that an expressive portrait must necessarily contain something of the man who paints it, the result is likely to escape mediocrity. Left free to put the best of himself into his work, the artist may produce a work of art. This is what happened when Wayman Adams did his portrait of Lillian Genthe in the Allied Artists' exhibition, and won the organization's much prized medal of honor. Mr. Adams went at this portrait with a joyousness made manifest in large slashing strokes of the brush. Keeping the subject's alert face as the point of focused attention, Mr. Wayman has dashed in his color notes with a gayety that has all the zest of improvisation, in the flowered red and blue spots on the dark kimono, and in the sprightly summarizing of the picture and mirror in the background.

Arthur Powell won the Joseph F. Isidor prize of $100, offered this year for the first time, for his "Spring," a landscape that is all tenderness and delicacy in its tonalities, and in which the painter has been concerned to paint what he sees in terms of enveloping and colored air. Though he had a welter of material in this view through slender birches across a sunny valley, he kept the whole simple in its general effect by his keen feeling for the relation and harmonizing of masses.

Hobart Nichols

Another landscape that remains in memory is Hobart Nichols' "Winter Hills," which escapes from familiar recipes for snow scenes. Mr. Nichols approached this subject as if he had sojourned for some days in a darkened room and emerged, after wiping away all imitative impulses, to see the color in the whitened hill before him intensely enough to convey his emotion to the gallery visitor.

"Nocturne," by Franklin DeHaven, awarded the Brown Bigelow gold medal, is a successful essay in the difficult field of moonlight themes, achieving a unity of blue tonality, with silver overtones with an accompaniment of olive brown passages. To Sidney E. Dickinson went the Bigelow silver medal for "The Studio," a Colonial interior with a blonde girl in a pink gown reading, a good performance in a familiar vein.

Eric Hudson offers another of his dramatic marine compositions, with two boats sailing before the wind trailing forks of foam, and the whole picture kept in powerful simplified masses of color. "June," by Abbott Graves, is a still life of roses that is all elegance and reticence. A small and handsome canvas by Frances Dixon, "The Battenkill," brings water, woods and sky into poetic relations of color and form. Large and simple materials, handled with such understanding that there is no sense of emptiness, suffices for a harmony of buff and blues by David Daly called "Hill Pasture."

Bruce Crane

One takes pleasure in the silver tonalties of Bruce Crane in "Valley and Hill," the tapestry hues of "Sunset" by James Knox, the bold contrasts of light and shade in the figure painting "La Gatina" by George Elmer Browne, the emotional color of "New England Landmark" by William Howard Donahue, the contrasting direction of planes in "March Afternoon" by Frederick J. Milhaupt, the autumn flare of color in "The Golden Valley" by C. Harry Aldis, the jeweled hues of John E. Costigan's "Mother and Child," the primitive decorative impulse in Carlo Ciampaglia's "Harvest," the elemental peasant harmonies in Eugene Higgins' "Night in the Claddagh," the silhouetted charm of the night marine "Silver Sheen" by Malcolm Humphreys, and the night and day notations of Manhattan's peaks of industry by Herman Vezin.

Sculpture

One gallery is given over chiefly to small pictures by the members, and this is also where most of the sculpture is shown. Helen Sahler's bas-relief of Dr. Percy Stickney Grant is modeled so high that the shadows have large areas and take on lively movement. Ulric H. Ellerhusen's "Evening" is carved from a single mass of reddish wood that keeps all the parts well subjected to the mass. "Rosalee," by George J. Lober, preserves every subtle turn of the planes of a delicately modeled head of a girl, attaining to this result by sheer authority, without falsifying accents and no descent into mere sweetness. "Moonflower," by Bonnie MacLeary, is a full-length figure of a girl, swaying slightly back, as if in response to a gentle breeze, an unhackneyed pose that is interesting from all sides. Abastenia St. L. Eberle shows a head of a little girl who is just about to smile in an odd little street urchin fashion.

At the Little Gallery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — Drawings in color and in black and white, with a few oils by contemporary painters, are now on view in the Little Gallery of Contemporary Art of the New Students' League.

The importance of the drawing to the art of today is thus brought to the fore, and hundreds of studies made by many contemporaries give unusual opportunity for the student to acquaint himself with the labor and love involved in art production.

The exhibition features especially drawings and paintings, a few in oil, more in water color, by Maurice Sterne and Boardman Robinson. In the studies by these two artists, sculpturesque appreciation for form is dominant.

The preliminary drawing for the painting of a young girl in the Phillips collection, Washington, the work of Maurice Sterne, shows clearly the simple power of his draftsmanship, as do also the bold impressions of Indian types, their body forms suggested under the shawl-enveloping outlines.

The Bali series of drawings is also included among the works of Sterne. These drawings, many in color, and a few in oil, painted not on canvas but on paper, vary from single types to groups and crowds, all holding the primitive flavor of the people portrayed.

There are strength and an epic quality in the sweep of Sterne's line, and a sculptor's feeling for flow of mass as controlling line, so eloquently and gracefully expressed in his black and white drawings of dancing girls.

Boardman Robinson achieves figures and groups with less emphasis on the epic and more on the humorous, dealing largely with our own ultra-civilized contemporaries, now as seen in an American city, now as perched, back to, on one mountain peak, corpulently gazing out on a sea of peaks.

A number of his color drawings, however, hold symbolic or allegorical flavor, using the human figure impersonally to express a general idea.

Turning again with a smile to individual life, Boardman Robinson produces a pencil study of Ford Madox Ford.

A number of other articles may be found among the contributors. There are several drawings by Pascin (American through naturalization), a series of drawings by Richard Lahey, another series by Pop Hart rich in intricate composition of many figures, a series by Thomas Benton comprising character drawings of men black and white in the southern United States, several social satires by Peggy Bacon, a few drawings by William Zorach including a strong character sketch of Eugene O'Neill, and other studies made by Stefan Hirsch and Karfiol.

To the art student schooled to think in terms of paint rather than of draftsmanship the exhibition should prove illuminating.

D. G.

The Actress and the Drama

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE present moment the London stage offers a curious spectacle. Three plays now running —"Journey's End" at the Prince of Wales, "B. J. One" at the Globe Theater, and "Suspense" at the Duke of York's—have casts composed entirely of men. To counterbalance this male preponderance in the drama, "Nine Till Six," the intelligent little study of the problems of a millinery establishment, which is so successful at the New Theater, has not a man in its cast.

The play without actresses is not, of course, a unique phenomenon. Indeed, for the greater part of history, and on the stage of the greater part of the world, women have not been allowed to appear. In ancient Greece, the actor's was a noble profession, but it was reserved for men. In the No drama of Japan women were not allowed to act with men, though occasionally they played alone. The female parts were taken by actors trained for them by spending all their time from childhood in the dress and society of women. Even in England all the women's parts on the professional stage were taken by boys until the reopening of the theaters after the Puritan embargo on the stage in 1660. The famous pamphlet "Histriomastyx" indicates that women were accustomed to appear in private performances for some time before this, but the first public production in England that was not given entirely by men was the presentation of "Othello" in that year, when the prologue was spoken, and the part of Desdemona taken, by an actress.

A Man's Theater

The dramatic significance of this event, one of the most important in the history of the British stage, was not immediately realized. Samuel Pepys saw women on the boards for the first time on Jan. 3, 1661, when he visited the "Beggars' Bush," but the performance calls forth no comment except that it was "very well done." Yet the innovation of which this production was an early example, though Pepys did not realize it, immensely widened the range of the English drama. For the first time it permitted the dramatist to write at full length a real woman's part, as distinct from a rôle in which the heroine for her big scenes dons doublet and hose, like Rosalind, or masquerades as a lawyer, like Portia, or is a mere child, like Juliet.

The fact that women did not appear on the English stage till 1660 probably accounts for an interesting feature of the British theater. Taking all Europe into consideration, women have perhaps earned a greater acting fame than men. Sarah Bernhardt is oftener referred to, and in more glowing terms, by the dramatic critics of the day, than is Henry Irving. But if only England is remembered, the honors fall to the actors; in the dramatic alliance between Irving and Ellen Terry, great as were the latter's charm and skill, the senior partner was undoubtedly Irving. That is because the greatest acting parts on the English stage are to be found in Shakespeare's plays, and Shakespeare wrote for a man's theater. Shakespeare, because he had no actresses to interpret his female characters, wrote no female parts that give such theatrical opportunities as Hamlet, Lear, Shylock, or Othello. The English actress, therefore, is, in the material at her disposal, at a disadvantage compared with the English actor.

The French Stage

Not so the French. With women ready to undertake his chief rôles Racine was able, as Shakespeare had not been, to lavish all his genius on such parts as Phedre, Andromaque, and Iphigenie, so that the Continental actress is freely given opportunities that the English actress is denied. Had Shakespeare's century been the eighteenth instead of the seventeenth, or had women been admitted to the British stage 100 years earlier than they actually were, there would have been a different story to tell.

The appearance of three modern plays on the London stage with all-male casts is not, of course, a return to an antique convention. These plays are war stories of a somewhat severe type, so that all the parts are taken by men merely because they all happen to be men's parts. The only important theatrical productions in England at present in which men play female rôles are the performances of the celebrated Cambridge University societies, the A. D. C., and the Marlowe Society, in which the difficulties caused by this convention are usually overcome with extraordinary skill.

An exhibition of paintings and sculpture by Hungarian artists, assembled by the Hungarian Council of Fine Arts, is to be opened in Washington, D. C., on April 23. The exhibition is to make a tour of museums in the United States.

Leslie Howard, who is now acting in "Berkeley Square" in New York, is to have a part in the talking film version of "Outward Bound," to be made this summer in Hollywood.

The Philadelphia Orchestra Association and the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York announce that they have completed arrangements whereby Arturo Toscanini will conduct the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra in Philadelphia for two weeks in November and Leopold Stokowski during the same period will conduct the concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony in New York.

The Kaleidoscope

Eva Le Gallienne

EVERY year on April 23 members of various Shakespearean organizations in New York City assemble at Shakespeare's statue in Central Park for a brief ceremony. This year Eva Le Gallienne has been chosen to perform the annual function of placing a wreath at the base of the statue, two days after she makes her first appearance in the part of Juliet at the Civic Repertory Theater.

Planes Over the Golden Gate

As stirring a scene as the news reels have shown for months is the movietone pictures of a flight of 18 navy planes in fixed formation above the mists over San Francisco. By proxy the spectators, sailing in a nineteenth plane watch the others, suspended motionless, seemingly, when there is no background of cloud to register speed by comparison.

Taste at Coney

When asked why he had dispensed with his sidewalk ballyhoo, the proprietor of a Coney Island sideshow said that the thing had become altogether too common since the Broadway film houses all put out pavement spielers.

Financial Note

That most popular of all radio teams, Amos and Andy, are wanted for the talking films. Bids for their services, with salaries up to $15,000 weekly, have been made by at least three motion picture companies. When these blackface comedians appeared recently in the Publix Theaters they received $8000 weekly. Their first R. K. O. picture will be "Check and Double Check."

Cyril Maude's Talkie

Cyril Maude has come out of retirement to make a talking-picture version of his stage success, "Grumpy." He has declined to make another American theatrical tour, though he says he would be willing to appear in New York. His ability to project humor with his voice will probably make him an effective audible film player.

Bill Hart Speaks

Some of the recent news reels have been carrying a brief talking screen bit by William S. Hart. It was good to see his forceful face again, and his voice comes over so well that it would seem certain he will soon reappear in the pictures. As a gauge of popularity such news reel items may turn out to be a new sort of test of a player's film values.

Maurice Chevalier

Maurice Chevalier is one of those singularly pleasing talents for which the demand far exceeds the supply. Recently he played a fortnight's engagement at the Fulton Theater, New York, to sold out houses nightly. He came on after an hour's concert by a jazz band and sang perhaps a dozen songs, in French and English. He is under contract to make talking pictures for Paramount, he is wanted for a summer revue in New York, he could make a concert tour at a large guarantee if he wished and Paris playgoers are asking him to come home.

An Actor

Though generally known as a music hall entertainer, Chevalier has a style adaptable to straight comedy. His sensitiveness to his audience reminds one of George Arliss. Like Arliss, Chevalier never quite tells the whole of a joke either in speech or action, knowing that the audience likes to assist by providing the cap of comedy. Chevalier stops half through a sentence, sometimes in the middle of a word, the instant the spectators get the point. Some performers we could name pound and pound upon the obvious. They remind one of Emerson's marksman, who, having hit the bull's-eye the first time, spent the rest of the time shooting through the hole.

Leslie Howard's Talk

Recently Leslie Howard, who has been acting the lead in "Berkeley Square" for five months past at the Lyceum Theater in New York, addressed the graduating class of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Mr. Howard warned his hearers that they were using themselves as material for their art, and that they should take care that this material is not harmed. "The actor cannot give out of himself more than he puts into himself," he said, adding that "What the actor is in private life he is to a large extent on the stage, because he cannot conceal himself and his real personality from his audience. The influence of Broadway tends to draw the actor further away from the springs of life and truth. Broadway is a sort of tabloid newspaper version of life."

"Journey's End"

More than 45 companies are now performing "Journey's End" in a dozen languages. A film version is soon to be released for simultaneous showings in 50 cities or more, and a novelized edition has just been published. "Journey's End" is more than a play. It is an industry.

Buddy Rogers' Ambition

The coming of sound to films certainly made some of the studio organs needless, for Buddy Rogers bought one for home use as a means of adding another instrument to his repertory. For Buddy's aim is to be able to play every instrument in the band, and he is in a fair way of realizing that ambition, though he admits feeling perfectly at home in public only with the trombone that he is using in his personal appearances. During the week he appeared recently at the Paramount, New York, the house broke its record for receipts, according to announcements, including those established during the appearance of Rudy Vallee.

E. C. S.

'A Song of Sixpence'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At Daly's Theater: "A Song of Sixpence," Scottish comedy by Ian Hay and Guy Bolton. Producer, Reginald Bach. The cast:

Andrew Tosh.....Ian O. Will
Adam Pringle.....Campbell Gullan
Mrs. Pringle.....Adah Dick
Chrissie Pringle.....Grace Wilson
Peter Dunshie.....Edmond Beresford
David Ballantyne.....Ian Hunter
Robert Pringle.....Jack Lambert
Luella Pringle.....Olive Blakeney
Eppie Duncan.....Marjorie Macintyre
Matthew Skinner.....Edgar Bruce

This bright entertainment is Ian Hay at his best, accompanied by a worthy partner. The story is an old one in a new and unfamiliar setting—that of the rebellion of too much put-upon wives. Chrissie Pringle, about to be married to David Ballantyne, a speculative but romantic builder, meets him on the morn of the ceremony, ostensibly for a rehearsal, but really for a final financial heart-to-heart talk with him. It appears that Chrissie's mother never had the smallest allowance from her husband, and, seeing the unhappiness this has caused, Chrissie tells David politely but firmly that he must promise her some sort of allowance, however small. The result is a quarrel that spreads throughout the family and leads to the parting of all the married pairs.

There is plenty of fun: the men trying to run a home, the women trying to run a business, both making a sad mess of things, and calling for help. David has to bring all his shrewdness to help his wife; whilst her sister-in-law, Luella, a bright and practical American girl, finds her solemn husband as essential to her happiness as he is dull in her company. It is all good farce, slightly overdrawn in the case of Adam Pringle, stationmaster and paterfamilias. The acting is excellent throughout, especially by Olive Blakeney, who is the mainspring of the play.

C. F. A.

A Painter of Field and Fold

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Love for the soil from which he sprang—that of East Anglia—and profound sympathy with the arduous life of those who till it, illuminate the art of Harry Becker. His achievement in a variety of media may now be studied in his comprehensive Memorial Exhibition at the Alpine Gallery.

During his long working life Harry Becker was neglected by almost all but those of his fellow artists with whom he came into contact. He seemed to seek obscurity deliberately. Even when he worked in London for a short period, many years ago, he never became a member of any of the artistic coteries and societies of the time. During the last 30 years he lived entirely in his native Suffolk, where he found in the life of the fields and farms all the inspiration and material he needed.

Harry Becker was born in Colchester in 1865. At the age of 14 he went to the Royal Academy Schools in Antwerp to begin his serious art education, and followed this up with a spell in Carolus Duran's studio in Paris. His water colors found favor at Burlington House when he was 18, but wider recognition did not follow until 1906, when he was awarded a bronze medal at the Milan International Exhibition. He has exhibited in many continental capitals, and his prints have been acquired by galleries in Rome and Florence, Brussels and Leningrad, as well as by the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum and various Scottish, Welsh and Canadian galleries. But his name is hardly known at all as yet to the general art-loving public of his own country.

The play of light and shadow over the flat East Anglian landscape, and the changing face of the enormous sky that roofs its wide fields and desolate marshlands, gave the artist scope for displaying one aspect of his talent. The life of the Suffolk laborer—plowing and sowing his stony fields, tending his beasts in farm and fold, marsh dyking, cutting and binding whins, "mucking" and hoeing, the many sides of his slow-moving, toilsome existence—was also expressed by Becker in innumerable water colors, lithographs, drawings and etchings, and occasionally even in oils.

He worked quickly and in the open air. He aimed at fixing with a few strokes of brush or pencil his first impressions of evanescent atmospheric effects and of the rhythmic movements of the worker. He never allowed himself to touch up his drawings or water colors in the studio. They were done on the spot once and for all, face to face with the subject, and each must be a complete success from the first or it was abandoned. Absolute certainty of notation was aimed at, above all, and in time achieved. The majority of the exhibits in the Alpine Gallery bear witness to that. Especially remarkable is his power of suggesting movement. This is vividly seen in his large water colors of workers in the field, but he had also the trick of conveying movement in nature apart altogether from human beings. "Passing Shower" and "Approaching Storm" are as quick with life as are any of his studies of scythers and diggers.

Among his "static" oils the "Early Morning" series, in which cart sheds and farm buildings, as well as the fields, are seen touched with delicate beauty in the pink flush of breaking day, are particularly remembered.

F. R.

Young England in Art

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE Young Painters' Society owes its inception to an original idea and one that might well be productive of interesting exhibitions. A number of young artists have formed a new society to promote the growing popularity of "Young English" painting and sculpture by holding exhibitions of both. At the same time, they would pronounce judgment upon their artistic contemporaries by inviting their elders to submit samples of their work for approval and possible inclusion in these exhibitions. It is an amusing device and but perhaps poetic justice that the younger generation should, once in a while, sit in judgment on their elders, who have it all their own way on the selection committees of most art societies.

The object of the new society is, primarily, to show the taste and discernment of the younger artists. All invitations and selection will be dealt with by representatives of the members, "without outside interference, so that what the exhibitions will represent will be the judgment of youth" on English art of today. That the majority of the works to be shown are likely to be by artists under 40 years of age was stated in the preliminary announcement—though the oldest member of the Royal Academy is just as eligible as the youngest Slade student, provided his art finds favor in the eyes of youth (and that he obediently submits a specimen of it to their judgment!)

Original in Plan

Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted here before, and expectation of a stimulating exhibition was aroused when it was first mooted. The only quibble with the scheme in advance was at the mention of the prospective age limit. At 40, youth, as far as years go, is a thing of the past, and the judgment of anyone of that age cannot accurately be described as the judgment of youth. Had we been able to look forward to an exhibition in which the majority of the exhibits were by artists under 30, the title of the new society would not have been considered quite so misleading.

The first exhibition is now open in the New Burlington Galleries. It consists of a large block of work by members of the Seven and Five Group, of the London Artists' Association and of the East London Group, and a couple of hundred other exhibits by—presumably—the Younger Painters themselves and their guests who do not belong to the three societies named. No indication is given in the catalogue as to which of the younger painters compose the society and serve on the selection committee. The names of the "influential honorary committee" are given in full, but not one of these is that of a professional painter.

Universality Within Limits

There are between 300 and 400 exhibits. What emerges from this extensive survey of contemporary art is the catholicity of taste within certain well-defined limits of the unnamed selection committee. Sickert, Steer and John are all hung, but the latter is the only Royal Academician to be so honored. Work by such well-known names as Duncan Grant, William Roberts, F. J. Porter, Meninsky, Cedric Morris, E. Wolfe, Vanessa Bell, Roger Fry, N. Hamnett, P. H. Jowett, John Nash and S. G. Peploe has been accepted, and sculpture by Epstein, Dobson and Eric Gill is on view, as well as some fine pieces by the younger carvers—the Skeapings, Alan Durst, Henry Moore, E. Muntz and A. H. Gerrard among others. The younger painters come into their own rather more obviously on the unspecified walls.

Among those exhibits specially noted were Michael Goldberg's highly finished and distinguished portrait of his young brother, Agatha G. Wood's "Portrait Study," Graham Murray's snow landscape "A Touch of Winter," George Bissell's "Hayricks," Edna Ginesi's splashily decorative "Wedding," Mark Batten's serious "Self-portrait," F. Ormrod's pale study of "Aloes," M. H. Lilly's bright little picture of the Embankment Garden in winter weather, Helen Saunders' frescolike portrait head, "Dahlias" by William Dring, a finely penciled fantasy by R. Eurich, one of E. Ravilious' amusing sketches for his Morley College frescoes, "Cousin Hilda," some original compositions by V. Lawson, George Faithfull's pretty picture of a Lisbon square, with its toylike, brightly colored little houses, Nancy Sharp's tempestuous "Horses," Astrid Mayer's somber "Farm near Barnet," S. W. Hayter's mysterious "The Dark Way," Joan Bell's "Clown," Robin Guthrie's "Washing" and Rupert Shepherd's view of St. Malo.

St. Louis Exhibitions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Joseph Birren, landscape painter, is having a one-man show at the Newhouse Galleries. Concurrently with this, there is a display of small canvases by St. Louis artists in the adjoining galleries.

The annual black-and-white competitive exhibition at the Artists' Guild is of unusual scope and charm this year. There were 352 entrants, and first prize of $250 was awarded to Charles O. Eames for a charcoal drawing of "Tenth Street," strong in foreground details, with the shadowy form of the Bell Telephone Building in the distance. Second prize of $100 went to Fred Conway for his pen-and-ink drawing, "The Ghetto." The $50 prize was captured by Allen Matelman's "St. Louis Blues," a futuristic treatment of a Mississippi River steamer deck.

As to Color Pictures

It has become clear that the producers were making inordinate demands upon the technicians responsible for color in pictures, with the result that the workers were not given enough time to do their best work. It is probable that color will not be used so freely for a while, and that it will be of better quality as a consequence of not being rushed. Warner Brothers, who have been leaders in the use of color, announce now that "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" will be made in black and white.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Apr. 29, at 8:30
THE SPRING SONG FESTIVAL
PEOPLE'S CHORUS
OF N. Y.—L. CAMILIERI, Conductor
Soloist ANNA CASE Soprano
Tickets NOW at Box Office & at 41 E. 42 St., Room 814. Tel. Van. 8476. (Steinway)

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD
and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

RUTH DRAPER
IN HER ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES
Every evening at 8:50 except Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings
Popular Price ($2.50) Matinee Saturday
Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30; Very Good Seats $1
COMEDY THEA., 41st, East of Broadway

GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of Broadway.
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
Matinees Easter Week: Mon., April 21; Wed., April 23; Thurs., April 24 and Sat., April 26

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
A MONTH in the COUNTRY
BY IVAN TERGENEV
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street W. of B'way
Evenings 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
THE APPLE CART
Bernard Shaw's Political Extravaganza
ALVIN THEATRE, 52nd St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

BOSTON

FOX MOVIETONE ROMANCE
JOHN McCORMACK
IN "SONG O' MY HEART"
NOW SHOWING TWICE DAILY
ALL SEATS RESERVED
BOSTON—MAJESTIC THEATER
NEW YORK—44TH STREET THEATER
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Music of the World—Theatrical News

'The City of Mahagonny'

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

IT IS not necessarily the worst works that, when first performed, encounter obloquy as well as praise. Nor is the fact that a work has called forth both hisses and applause to be taken as a proof that the work is of artistic value. It is true that there is hardly an opera of value that has established itself without opposition — from Handel's times to Hindemith's this has been the rule, and only mediocre achievements seem to pass unchallenged.

But whereas the reception a new work meets affords no clue as to its actual merits or demerits, there are works which by virtue of their outer and inner constitution are still-born. This is always the case with works which, through the tendencies informing them or through the fact that they express definitely certain peculiar feelings, stand so far away from anything likely to prove acceptable to all that the greater part of the audience is either altogether uninterested or actively hostile. And if such be the case, the question of the artistic value of the work hardly arises; its fate is sealed, for from the human point of view it has proved a failure.

The new opera, "The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny," by Bert Brecht and Kurt Weill, is from the human point of view so thorough a failure that it can never achieve, anywhere, any measure of success worth mentioning. The scandal which marked the first performance at Leipzig will no doubt deter the majority of producers from touching it. And it is best to forewarn them; for there are certain things which, quite rightly, no public in the world would find acceptable.

Fundamentally Radical

The author of the text, Bert Brecht and the composer of the music, Kurt Weill, were naturally quite aware that their work would encounter strong opposition. It is fundamentally radical, uncompromisingly provocative, deliberately and ostentatiously calculated to do violence to all æsthetic feelings. One need be neither a bigot nor a Philistine to rebel against this concoction.

Certainly all is permissible in art; but there are questions of ethical responsibility, of artistic conscience, of one's own inborn sense of manhood, which must always be considered. The man who starts dealing with the unusual must be endowed with enough inventive power and imagination to give actuality to his new ideas; this cannot be done by merely following the policy of stirring up audiences. To write a play, surely a man must at least have a dramatic idea; and one seeks in vain for the idea that guided Brecht. Is it a political, a human, a social idea? Impossible to tell. He himself does not seem to know. Otherwise, he would certainly not pile up so great a quantity of unpleasant talk, in order to mask the feeling of emptiness.

He assures us that his subject is the rise and fall of the city of Mahagonny, told in the form of a chronicle, and "modeled after today's life." It is sadly scanty and quite indicative of his incapacity for positive invention, if really he sees life under so vulgar an aspect.

Composer Led Astray

When three escaped criminals found, in a desert region, the city of Mahagonny, with the object of attracting thither miners returning from the goldfields, we are not given a picture of "life." The purpose of opera is certainly not to depict such things. And the meaningless slogan of "epic theater," tacked on this play, is revealed as an empty and sterile literary notion.

The same slogan has led the composer, Kurt Weill, astray. Weill is one of the most gifted among the younger generation of composers (he was born in 1900). We see perfectly well what he has attempted to do: it is to reanimate and to carry further the old form of opera in separate numbers, turning it into an opera that would be really of our own time. In order to emphasize this modernity, he sticks to the technique of jazz and to the forms of song throughout the three acts of his score. But in the meantime, he altogether forgets that a mere sequence of songs will never make an opera, nor may a dramatic score be built by means of a primitive jazz technique.

Some of the numbers he turned out are very successful, live and effective. They show his strong dramatic sense, and his inborn comprehension of the laws that condition the dramatic quality in music. His keen sense of form enables him to build mighty ensembles and finales, in which he displays to the full his technical proficiency.

Text Blocks the Way

But all this is in the service of a text which not only gives nothing to the composer, but actually blocks the way to æsthetic achievement. A text containing nothing but irony simply cannot awaken the productive forces of music. Real, genuine music cannot rise from anything but the very springs of feeling—it will never rise from barren doctrine, from an empty heart, from listless play of the senses. Brecht and Weill are wasting their time in pursuit of an ideology which leads to barrenness; they are attempting to propagate an idea without having the faintest idea of what the idea may be; they try to write an opera, and turn out a mere sketch, meaningless and devoid of both human and artistic value.

The reaction of the audience on the night of the first performance is therefore quite intelligible. Despite a really splendid performance, with Gustav Brecher responsible for the musical direction and Brugmann for the stage production (the maximum of efficiency and faithfulness to the style of the work being thus insured) the audience was extremely antagonistic. It was with difficulty that the performance was carried on to the end. Then a wild contest took place between the people who, as a matter of habit, applaud every work that happens to be radical, however stupid it may be, and the others, who felt thoroughly indignant.

If Brecht and Weill's object was to learn from this experience, they must know by now that the path they tread will lead them to lose all credit with sensible people. One cannot wound all ethical and human feelings with impunity. No great art without humanity is conceivable.

'Two American Firsts'

By L. A. SLOPER

STRAVINSKY has settled into his place as one of the classic masters. In the United States, as in Europe, he is taken for granted, not because of the charm of "Petroushka" and still less because of the aridity of the "Apollon Musagete," but principally by virtue of "Le Sacre du Printemps." Only 17 years ago in Paris, only seven or eight in America, audiences threatened violence and famous critics protested that their intelligence was being insulted when the piece was performed. Indeed, it was, we believe, but two years ago that Pierre Monteux (its first conductor) complained of the hostile reception of the work at a concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra led by him. Yet today audiences incline to exuberant enthusiasm before the same music. Indeed, Stravinsky has become so popular that in advanced musical circles it is fashionable now when he is mentioned to smile tolerantly, as at the names of Tchaikovsky and Berlioz.

Schoenberg has been less fortunate; or perhaps less well advised. True, as he himself has said, since the disturbance caused by the first public hearing of works from his pen, 30 years ago, "the scandal has never ceased." But he has not been able to capitalize that scandal. He has never written a work that, like the "Sacre," contained the elements of popularity, however forbidding at first view—at least we cannot now see that he has. The nearest approach to such a work from him is probably "Pierrot Lunaire"; but that is a comparatively small work, and besides, it tends rather to amuse than to enrage at a first hearing—obviously a shortcoming inimical to popularity. Appreciation of Schoenberg's works appears even today to be restricted largely to the group of Viennese who have been admitted to the mystery.

Philadelphia "Firsts"

For these reasons, and for some others, there was peculiar interest in the twenty-eighth program of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which contained both the "Glueckliche Hand" and the "Sacre." The first of these had its first performance in the United States on the afternoon of April 11, in Philadelphia; the second its first American stage presentation. Do not be deceived by those New York newspapers which assure you that these "American firsts" are set for April 22 in New York. In spite of the vaudeville jokes, Philadelphia is still permitted to remain in the United States. The Philadelphia Orchestra, in co-operation with the League of Composers of New York, gave indeed three performances of these works at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia. But perhaps these were rehearsals for the New York performance.

The "Sacre," when heard for the first time with the visual aid of the ballet, was much clarified in detail. With the music as music we were already thrice familiar, but as to its programmatic significance the dancers were illuminating. There is no possible objection to Stravinsky's insisting that the music came to him first, and that later the program was fitted to it. It pleases him and it does us no harm. But the music is clearer, with the dancing.

Nevertheless, as music we still enjoy listening to the "Sacre." Leopold Stokowski, the Philadelphia conductor, who seems to have an impartial enthusiasm for most contemporary music, had prepared his audiences for these performances by a series of manifestos. In these he insisted on the rhythmic character of the material and warned his auditors that they must not listen for melody. Yet some of the loveliest sections of the piece are definitely melodic; as the Introduction to Part I and the famous "Pagan Night" of Part II. These were exquisitely rendered by the orchestra, which played superbly throughout. Leonid Massine had prepared a new choreography for these performances, and new settings and costumes had been designed by Nicholas Roerich. Martha Graham was the principal dancer, and the ballet was remarkable for precision and expression.

The "Glueckliche Hand"

It is less easy to speak with appreciation of the "Glueckliche Hand." We confess that this work, which has been amply described in these columns by fully qualified advocates, made a scanty impression upon us at a first hearing. Possibly Schoenberg's friends are right in regarding it as a masterpiece, but we are not prepared to support this thesis. Humbly, we look back and remember that we found the "Sacre" baffling on a first hearing. But although baffled, we felt nevertheless that here was something big, something significant. We were eager to hear it again, and again. Concerning the "Glueckliche Hand" we have no such feeling. We should be willing to listen to it again, but if we never hear it more we shall be content.

To us the miming seemed an absurd and short-breathed attempt at romantic symbolism. It is Byron gone self-conscious. As for the music, it meant nothing whatever to us—merely a series of unrelated sour notes. The only thing that made any impression on us in connection with it was the restraint exercised by a composer who, with a full modern orchestra to his hand, was content with a few desultory notes from each group. Only once in the 20-odd minutes the work endures does he approach a climax, and then he does not employ anything like the full strength of the orchestra. We can see now the reason for Webern's "Five Pieces for Orchestra": they are simply the logical conclusion of the "Glueckliche Hand." Does this tendency represent genius and new paths? And if so, where do these new paths lead, unless to the nullification of music?

The orchestral performance was superlative here, too, and the chorus of 12, prepared by Sylvan Levin, distinguished itself by its rendition of its difficult measures. Ivan Ivantzoff was the Man, Olin Howland the Chimera, Doris Humphrey the Woman and Charles Weidman the Stranger. We are not sure how much help was rendered to Schoenberg by Rouben Mamoulian, who directed the stage production, or by Robert Edmond Jones, who designed the settings and costumes. Their procedure differed from that outlined in the score. There was a conventionalized wall with a sliding door; a flight of steps. The workmen ran out from behind the wall with their anvil and their gold. The Chimera appeared in the sliding door as a Chimera, not as a big rock. And so on. There were unusual lighting effects, but the colors which Schoenberg demanded were not in evidence. Would changes in these regards have mended matters? Ho, hum!

Fox-Trot and Spirituals

Arturo Toscanini had chosen to place upon one of the last New York programs of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra before its departure for Europe the D major Symphony of Brahms. Somebody perhaps had told him that Koussevitzky had been playing Brahms of late. The Toscanini version of this symphony is singularly restrained. Where the Russian conductor plays it like music of Tchaikovsky, the Italian treats it like music of Mozart. Everything is beautifully proportioned, carefully subdued, of an Apollonian chastity. Only at the end are the instrumental forces unleashed; then we hear them with some surprise.

On the same program was a new composition by Castelnuovo-Tedesco, called "Symphonic Variations for Violin and Orchestra." Scipioni Guidi, concertmaster, was soloist. The composer's material is negligible and his treatment uninteresting; but one of the variations is a fox-trot, which may have a certain appeal, Mr. Toscanini proved that his orchestra is in top form for its European trip by a magnificent performance of the Mendelssohn "Midsummer Night's Dream" Scherzo.

An extraordinary musical experience awaits those who attend Marc Connelly's play, "The Green Pastures," at the Mansfield Theater in New York. The play has already been fully treated by the New York dramatic critic of this newspaper; but it may be in place to note here that the Negro spirituals, which link the scenes and maintain and enhance the mood of the play, are sung, under direction of Hall Johnson, with quite exceptional beauty of tone, balance, nuance and expression. You may hear these songs dozens of times in a concert hall without receiving the illuminating impression you will get from hearing them once as part of this play.

Plays in English in Munich

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH — The English-Speaking Dramatic Society in Munich was formed recently by English and American students. The idea of joining to produce English plays occurred to them after seeing the great success of the English players in Munich in October. The students were also influenced by the interest Germans show in English literature.

They produced "The Magistrate" twice in December in the public hall of the Studentenhaus, and though almost no publicity was undertaken, both performances drew large audiences. The local press praised the undertaking and the acting.

Encouraged by the success, the players decided to found a permanent dramatic society, though the club will necessarily be composed largely of a floating membership, as most students do not remain long in Munich. The British Consul-General approved the plan and promised to give it support. The members of the American colony here likewise showed interest in the enterprise.

On March 8 and 9 the English-Speaking Dramatic Society produced "Pirate Night," in the Goethesaal. The gifted young players again scored a success. The play was directed by Robert de Bonneville.

'The Bat' in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

WE HAVE had an interesting lesson from artists such as Bruno Walter, Lotte Schöne, Rosa Ader, Erik Wirl, Ziegler, Staegermann, Frantz Hoerth and the Amsterdam Wagner Society assembled at the Theater Pigalle to interpret an operetta of Johann Strauss. You know this opera. It is taken from the "Reveillon" of Meilhac and Halévy and was played in Paris in 1877 and 1904, under the material conditions in which the French are accustomed to present a score of light music, that is to say with whimsical comedians who replace vocal art by a more or less communicative verve.

A record recently brought us a magisterial performance of the finale of the second act of "Fledermaus" by Lotte Lehmann, Richard Tauber and the choruses and orchestra of the Opera of Berlin. The famous waltz assumed such a breadth that the most scornful of our music lovers learned the reasons that were able to justify such a sumptuous interpretation. And they realized that the "Chauve-Souris" of Strauss figured, in Austria and in Germany, not in the repertory of the small theaters, but on the bills of the most important lyric houses. That is why one must not be astonished today to see Bruno Walter preluding his Beethoven cycle with a few performances of operetta and Mme. Lotte Schöne passing with simplicity from the rôle of Melisande to that of the chambermaid of Mme. Eisenstein.

Plenitude and Authority

We are often severe upon the childishness of modern operetta librettos; in examining that of the "Chauve-Souris," which is at once conventional and involved, let us learn to be more indulgent. But, on the other hand, we observe that our fathers had a capacity for musical assimilation superior to that of the public of today. Here is a score much fuller than those of the fashionable operettas, with very developed ensembles and finales treated with an abundance and freedom of which we have lost the habit. This music is, moreover, of continued elegance and high standard and its liveliness does not flag for a moment. Interpreted by singers of standing and conducted by a master of the orchestra, it gives the impression the whole time of plenitude and authority. It is a feast for musicians.

Homage was rendered recently by the Ecole Normale de Musique to that admirable artist, Pablo Casals. At the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, in the course of one of the private concerts founded by Corot, one saw the greatest violoncellists of France modestly taking a place at the desks of the musicians of the orchestra, to perform, under the direction of the composer, a "Sardana" composed by the king of the violoncello. Twenty masters and their pupils thus interpreted this curious work, written in eight parts, with remarkable elegance and solidarity. Peasants dance in a Catalan village. A procession passes superimposing its solemn rhythm on that of the sardana. The basses step by step bring to the fore a Gregorian theme while held notes in the intermediary parts draw for the eye—through the ear—the defiling of the procession that approaches, passes and fades away, leaving the dance to resume possession of the orchestral landscape.

One may guess what virile musical matter this forest of bows and swarm of violoncellos offered to a specialist of the instrument. The sonority of this exceptional orchestra had stuff to tempt a musician of the class of Casals. But all composers will envy him this princely "casting," which was really unique in its magnificence and enthusiasm.

At the Colonne, a first performance of a symphonic picture by L. Fourestier, called "A Saint Valery." The work is pretty in color with its transparent sonorities, but suffers in its musicality from that sort of dryness that is so characteristic, which is seen also in the orchestral conducting of this artist who does not succeed in exteriorizing his real qualities as an accomplished technician.

At the same concert, a lively success for Yvonne Brothier who, with her fragile but firm voice, gave a polished performance of Rimsky's "I'Aimant la Rose" and Monsigny's "Deserteur" with reserved but sure art. Everything in this performance was purity and light. A fine lesson in song and in music.

Lamoureux Concert

At the Lamoureux, Albert Wolff introduced us to two works of Em. Sarlat for voice and orchestra. "Les voix au bord de la Mer" tragically reminds us, by the words it murmurs, of a famous wreck. But the "Montagnarde" on the contrary extols the joy of life by vigorously "heel-tapping" an Auvergnian bourée conducted with verve and imagination. Fresh, logical music, saying well what it means. It immediately won a success.

At the Straram concerts, a new concerto for orchestra by Conrad Beck has the irresistible charm of which I confess myself incapable of analyzing. When one listens with "active" attention to this strange composition—often harsh and aggressive and employing a technique without grace or elegance—one is put off it by the intelligence, which discovers therein no element of satisfaction whatever. But if one listens passively, one is immediately reconquered by a mysterious charm of sound. The last Andante provides in this respect a decisive experience. Severe lesson for those who boast of understanding all, explaining all in music.

An interesting concert of the works of the Argentine composer José André, whose musical culture is extensive and whose erudition is famous. We had known this musician only by his articles for La Nacion. We are happy to possess now an exact notion of his work. His string quintet, his "Eloge de la Rose," his delightful Sonatine for piano and his "Santa Rosa de Lima" allowed us to form the opinion that José André is one of the most representative creative artists of that Latin America to which we are attached by so many ties of affection and so many artistic affinities. Although folklore holds, in the last part of the quintet for example, a conspicuous place, this music never alienates a European listener so nourished is it by the best traditions of European masters and so deeply does it attest a profound knowledge of musical literature. The writing for the strings and for the piano reveal a technical foundation obtained by the study of chamber music masterpieces. The first movement of the Sonatine for piano—played by Iturbi with brilliant mastery but really excessive force—is a page in inimitable elegance. The Salle Chopin was too small to hold all the admirers of José André, who that day received the well-deserved homage of Paris.

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JOHN CHARLES THOMAS

From Wesley to Wagner

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

QUICK and quizzical, John Charles Thomas, the baritone, takes up a course of action with complete daring and utter impetuosity, and then looks with hopeful, though none too positive, expectancy for a good outcome. Or, in briefer description, he has the traits of a typical American. Why he bears, in addition, the marks of an artist upon him, I cannot say, beyond noting that the place he comes from is geographically related to that whence, in the last century, issued Stephen Foster. Many thousands of persons, truly enough, have originated in western Pennsylvania who never showed musical pretensions, and Thomas's native valley just barely lies on the right slope of the watershed to be counted in the river system of Foster's. His town of Meyersdale, for that matter, maps itself a whole county away from Foster's Pittsburgh. Nevertheless, let us without hesitation venture to observe that the ears of the vocalist of today and those of the composer of 80 years ago were attuned, in childhood, to the sound of the same floods of spring.

By the light of more particular facts which have come to my notice, I can really see why Thomas became an opera performer; and I can understand, besides, how he got the knack of securing the attention of audiences and winning their applause. His parents labored, when he was growing up, as evangelists. More than that, he himself took part in their ministrations as singer. When a youth, he had by heart, and for all I know he has still, a large number of the tunes, together with the words, used in the services of the Methodist denomination.

Years in the Theater

Now a hymn book holds within its covers as good material as exists for preparatory study of music, nobody will deny, and to master its rhythmic, melodic and harmonic makeup and to learn its poetic and rhetorical content, is to be ready for Mozart or whomsoever else on the classic list, and for Debussy or whomsoever else on the modern, your teachers may set before you. Well, in Thomas's case, the next serious problem that presented itself after the Wesleys and Watts was Wagner. The next serious one, I repeat, for a period of light opera intervened, serving him by way of introduction to the technique of the theater. Those were important years, too, which Thomas made the most of. He found out then how necessary to successful interpretation of opera are good scenic arrangements, along with proper costuming.

"Let the clothes of every man," he told me, "be cut for him by a tailor, and of every woman by a dressmaker; no stock outfits, taken in at the seams for those of slender build and let out for the large waisted. Produce a piece right, or let it alone."

The morning I called on him he was ordering the scissors laid to the cloth for suits he was to wear in a presentation of Verdi's "Masked Ball," as a member of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. He queried whether I might not give him some last-minute hint as to what sort of coat a man wore at the time of the Puritan dispensation in Boston, Mass.

A Voice Without a Vote

"Goodness!" protested I, "are you still pretending that the episodes of that drama have any possible relation to anything ever occurring in New England, or anywhere else in America?"

"The libretto," he was quick, "gives the directions; shall I not" (quizzical) "follow them?"

"A singer," I supposed, "is a voice without a vote."

"But I have my own ideas. I could mount any of the operas of my repertory—'Rigoletto,' 'Traviata,' 'Masked Ball,' 'Pearl Fishers,' 'Hamlet,' 'Parsifal,' 'Herodiade,' 'Thaïs,' 'Gwendoline,' 'Pagliacci'—except one."

"And that one is?"

"'Parsifal.'"

"I have been told that 'The Masked Ball,' 'Aïda,' or anything we can name by Verdi, is but a singing lesson to take part in, compared with an opera by Wagner."

"Right; and when you see Wagnerian rôles interpreted after a first-rate fashion, you may be sure you are looking upon the accomplishment of tasks the hardest that artists can be asked to do."

'The New Instrumentation'

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

EGON WELLESZ, the composer and professor of musical theory at the Vienna University, has written a book, "The New Instrumentation," referring to twentieth century developments. It is not so much a technical treatise as a book which will provide stimulating reading for young composers and conductors. It is also most interesting for experienced music lovers: for it embodies a first attempt systematically to classify the uncounted types of scoring which have cropped up and evolved from the time of Wagner to the present day. Until now, the standard work for the study of scoring, of the practical science of orchestration, has been Hector Berlioz's "Traité d'Instrumentation"; but obviously, its value to us nowadays is restricted by the fact that it naturally could not take into account either Wagner's music or the improvements in instruments which have taken place during the last 80 years or so.

It is true that Richard Strauss, at the beginning of the present century, modernized this treatise by useful additions, in which Wagner's music and his own early works are taken into account. But another quarter of a century has elapsed since the writing of these additional chapters. The musical conceptions of both professionals and laymen have changed, and in the province of scoring we have to face a multitude of new facts. These facts are at last dealt with in his book—a book intended for the use of students during their curriculum. By clear focusing and shrewd sifting of the subject matter, the bewildering variety of tone combinations in modern scores is rendered easier for learners to survey.

Historical Considerations

The sifting is done from several various points of view. Wellesz begins with brief historical considerations on the evolution of the orchestra during the nineteenth century. He shows the formidable increase of the orchestra from the days of Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," through Wagner's "Ring," and up to Schoenberg's "Gurrelieder." On the other hand, he shows the fundamentals and first stages of the modern chamber orchestra. Then he describes the instruments of the orchestra singly, and the new methods of using them practiced by modern composers.

An important point is that changes have taken place even in the conception of the functions ascribed to tone color in the scheme of an instrumental work. Berlioz and even Strauss use the orchestral timbres as means of musical expression: the tone of the oboe is plaintive, tender, chaste; that of the bassoon is comical, that of the trumpet festive, and so forth. To composers of today, tone colors are elements used for form-building, for achieving changes and contrasts, and most especially for rendering each individual part distinct from the others. And Wellesz, in this part of his book, deals with particular care and thoroughness with the percussion instruments, in accordance with the importance and variety of their functions in modern orchestration.

Modern Tendencies

In the second part, he analyzes the tone of the modern orchestra, giving numerous examples from characteristic scores; here he gives us his best, for he shrewdly determines and points out a few distinct, fundamental tendencies in modern music.

Even nowadays, a distinction must be drawn between two lines of evolution that were to be observed toward the close of the nineteenth century; there is, on one hand, "a development of the instrumentation technique of the classics, which aims primarily at a clear outlining of melodic contours," and on the other hand a tendency to place color (that is, tone considered in the abstract) before design.

But this is only one point of view. Another consists in drawing a distinction between "monumental" orchestral writing and writing for the chamber-orchestra—a difference not only of volume and setting, but of style.

It is shown, further, that a few composers have determined the modern conception of tone; and that not only national idiosyncrasies, but differences in the build of wind instruments have exercised an influence in various countries.

The evolution of instrumentation technique took place, primarily, under the influence of three older masters —Strauss, Mahler and Debussy—and two later ones—Schoenberg and Stravinsky. But each of these five has a fundamentally distinct technique of his own. The orchestra of Strauss and Debussy is more coloristic; and that of the others aims more at design, but each in a different sense. All these influences have contributed to fertilize the fancy of our younger composers, and thus has cropped up the image of a new, motley world of tone, whose analysis, in its main lines, Egon Wellesz has felicitously carried out.

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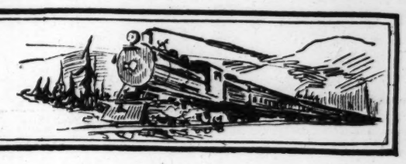

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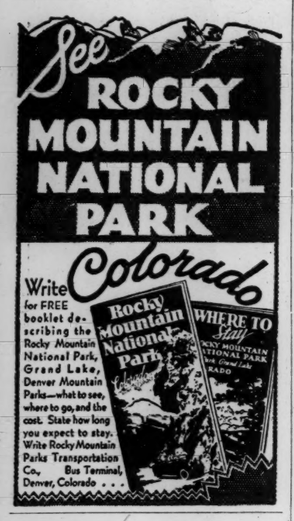
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Board a Burlington flyer, mountain bound. This swift delightful way you can spend practically your whole vacation in the mountains. For they are just a day and a night from Chicago!

And Colorado's thrills will cost you little more than you would spend on a vacation near home!

Then see magic Yellowstone and Glacier parks at an added rail cost of *just a few dollars!* Only the Burlington's complete service makes this possible at so low a fare. Write for details.

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THE GREAT COLORADO VACATION FLEET
the ARISTOCRAT — the DENVER LIMITED the OVERLAND EXPRESS

SPAIN IS CALLED UNPREPARED FOR NEW ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

caused him to modify his ideas. Outside the big cities the voters of Spain, largely unable to read and write, do not understand the use of votes except in the way of orders by political authority, or of friendliness, or of the receipt of five pesetas as honorarium. "The will of the people" is a phrase that conveys nothing to them, and the adoption of new methods would involve the abandonment of all their old political idols, to which the mass of the people are at present averse.

Among the shortcomings of the late dictatorship—which in some ways was well meant, and did some good—the most marked was the omission to seize the opportunity to establish this new, instructed and responsible electorate. Instead, it disguised its neglect and pretended progress by toying with the idea of women's suffrage, and appointing a few of the sex to places on local councils.

A Spanish Eatanswill

As an illustration take the case of a parliamentary election, which must have been the last but one at Villarcayo in the region of Bilbao. The two candidates were capitalists of Bilbao, the Marquess de Ibarra and Don Agustin Inza. Governmental pressure in favor of one candidate, such as is usual at Spanish elections, was largely reserved, the candidates enjoying the application of their riches. Some independent persons of a semi-official character, accompanied by notaries, were introduced with the object, as it was stated, of doing something to prevent the sale of votes, but their efforts, most mildly exercised, were singularly ineffectual.

The votes were bought in big blocks. It was found convenient, instead of bargaining with individual voters, to arrange for the purchase of complete sections of the constituency, which offered themselves for sale to the highest bidder, and thus the villagers first perceived the advantages of combination. The Marquess having made an offer for the entire number of votes held in a small village, it was up to Don Agustin to improve upon it, and then the Marquess had his further opportunity. Prices soared, and the candidates were glad they were rich men.

Hit on Trade Union Scheme

Four villages then combined, forming what they called a "coalition," and informed the candidates that the price of their collective vote was 130 fanegas of wheat annually for six years, a fanega being rather less than two bushels.

Another village openly proclaimed that it would give all its votes in a block to the first candidate who offered to build for it an electric factory. In other parts of the constituency groups of voters allied themselves to demand a certain price for their collective vote, and at the same time took measures to protect any of their number who, being employees and subject to the pressure of their masters to vote in a particular way, might find themselves dismissed for not doing so. The "coalition" determined that any villager so dismissed should be assisted financially by the others, and that any man who took the other's place of work should be boycotted.

By instinct and quite unexpectedly here was full trades unionism stumbled upon by these villagers, who knew nothing of it otherwise. It was remarked of this election that if the simple Spaniards of the villages were quite unsophisticated in the political arts as practiced by the democracies of the most enlightened western countries, they were quqick to learn and gave promise of a progressive future. Readers may be curious to know the issue of this keen contest. Don Agustin Inza led for some time, but in the end the Marquess de Ibarra, exerting his utmost resources, won the election and became deputy to the Cortes for Villarcayo.

Merely Unenlightened

The smiles and the pity of persons in other countries, upon hearing of such events, should be quickly suspended, as the rustic voters in these cases have no real sense of wrong-doing, such as would oppress the foreigners did they for any reason vote against their consciences. They simply do not understand the meaning of the vote, or of the duty of citizenship. They have never been taught, and through illiteracy and isolation have had no opportunity or inducement to learn. But there are far better means of teaching them now than existed even so recently as the last elections in 1923. Illiteracy is still deplorably wide in the country districts, but even that is being slowly reduced. In 1860 no less than 75 per cent of the population could neither read nor write By 1910 this was reduced to 59 per cent, and it was found at the last census that a little over 45 per cent of the population over six years of age were completely illiterate.

This state of things would be more serious if illiteracy of itself made knowledge and understanding impossible, but the public auto services that are now laying a fine net of communications over all Spain are transforming the life of the country. Fifteen years ago a place in Spain as far away as 50 miles from another was as much unknown to it as London and New York might have been. railways being rare and poor. But now the communications are being more closely drawn, and, by contiguity, thought is much provoked, and opinions and the desire for news.

Effect of Radio

Perhaps even more important is the radio, which informs without printing or reading, and at the same time induces the desire for them. The simple people in the country are learning much from these wonders, and here is the instrument for imparting to them political knowledge and wisdom, free of the parties, and teaching them the personal and collective advantages accruing from good citizenship.

After a course of education and organization, which in modern circumstances need not be very prolonged, a new and quite enlightened electorate might be established, and then, and not before, elections in Spain would be better held than now, and expression might be given to "the true will of the people." If held under the old conditions, as would be inevitable if held quickly, it is certain that the people in the country would expect and enjoy a revival of the old methods, and signs exist that the politicians would be pleased to oblige them.

Popular Appeal of 'Dude Ranch' Establishes It Firmly in West

Especially Prominent in Wyoming, Montana and Colorado and in Contiguous States—Thousands Visit Them

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Vicariously following the pursuits of the "cowpuncher," with all the pleasures but none of the hardships, easterners in ever increasing numbers are visiting the "dude ranches" of the West, to spend from two weeks to an entire summer in the open, riding the trail by day and sleeping either in a ranchhouse or beneath the stars at night.

So remarkable has been the development of this business in recent years that it has become a recognized "industry" in Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and to a smaller extent, in contiguous states, with a "Dude Ranchers' Association," filling the joint functions of a chamber of commerce, a promotional organization and a supervisory board of the ethics, conditions and policies of the members, with headquarters in Cheyenne and Billings, Mont.

While the "dude ranches" are spread out over a wide territory, it is near the borders of Yellowstone Park, and also in Colorado, that the development has reached its greatest heights. Along the Cody Road to Yellowstone, around Moran Lake and to some extent in the Jackson's Hole country south of the park, through the cattle country of Montana and the Bear Tooth Muntain the "dude ranches" are found. Near Glacier Park and the new Grand Teton Park similar ranches are expanding, both in number and in popular appeal.

Picturesque names reminiscent of the "Old West" abound. Individuals whose earlier exploits sound more thrilling than fiction now act in the dual rôle of host to the "dude-wranglers" and proprietor of a ranch in actual operation, for in almost every instance, the ranch which accepts the summer visitor is one which is run for profit—one which has its miles of range and thousands of head of cattle—rather than one in which the stage is merely set for the entertainment of the summer guests.

From Eaton's—the first "dude ranch"—and the Valley, one of the best-known of today; down past the "O. T. O.," owned by "Dick" Randall, former stage-driver, guide, cowpuncher, member of a posse which cleaned out the cattle-rustlers from the Jackson's Hole country years ago; the string of "dude ranches" swings from Montana and Wyoming into Colorado.

Riding the cattle ranges, with digressions into the mountains of the near-by national parks, is the daily routine of the "dude ranchers," occasional treks of several days being taken, with a pack train to carry supplies.

Over the trails blazed first by Indians, then by the famous scouts of pioneering days, by settlers en route to the West, by horse thieves and sheriffs' posses pursuing them, the glamour of the "Old West" is being recreated by the "wranglers," garbed, for the summer at least, in typical western attire even to the rope at the saddlebow.

Will Rogers Better Watch Out

Brown, St. Paul

They Catch 'Em Young at the "Dude Ranches" as This Sprig of the West Would Have You Believe.

Ontario to Beautify Provincial Highways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—Dr. Frank E. Bennett of St. Thomas, internationally known as an amateur horticulturist, and whose work was largely responsible for making St. Thomas known as the Flower City, has been named a member of the committee of the Ontario Horticultural Society which is to work out a uniform plan for beautifying the highways of the Province.

Most of the paved highways in Ontario, particularly the "trunk" lines, have been built with the idea of cutting off distance rather than maintaining natural beauty. The result has been that there are many bare stretches of pavement between beauty spots, and it is now proposed to beautify these stretches by planting rows of shade trees and in some cases plots of shrubs. Action is being taken in various parts of the Province by county councils and there are beautification projects under way at many points.

There has been some criticism of the highways department for the alleged unnecessary destruction of native trees and shrubs in the building of highways, and the new committee of the horticultural society will wait on the Minister, George S. Henry, to see if co-operation cannot be given in preserving the plants when new roads are built.

5 Contracts Signed to Carry Ocean Mail

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postmaster-General Brown on April 18 signed five contracts with the United Fruit Line and the Grace Steamship Company for carrying ocean mail, calling for an expenditure of $25,000,000 in American shipbuilding. Ten new passenger and cargo vessels are to be constructed under the contracts, which are for a 10-year period.

Contract 39, with the United Fruit Company, from San Francisco to Puerto Armuellas, calls for the building of three new passenger and cargo vessels of not less than 6000 tons with a speed of 16 knots.

Contract 40, United Fruit Company, New York to Port Limon, requires the building of three vessels of a tonnage of not less than 6000 tons, 16-knot speed.

Contract 41, United Fruit Company, New Orleans to Puerto Colombia, two new vessels of not less than 6000 tons, 16-knot speed.

Contract 38, Grace Steamship Company, Tacoma to Valparaiso, one combination passenger and cargo vessel of not less than 8000 tons, speed 18 knots.

Contract 8, Grace Steamship Company, New York to Valparaiso, a new 8000-ton ship, speed 18 knots.

Ask Clearing House for Ex-Service Men

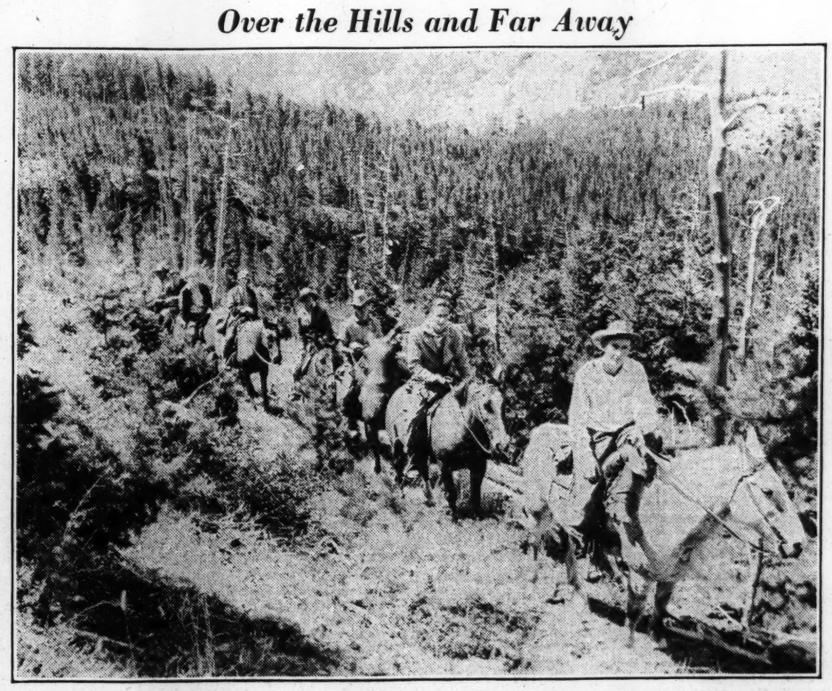
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Preliminary steps for establishing a national clearing house in Atlantic City for matters pertaining to the activities of 18 service and ex-service men's organizations have been completed, Maj. John Hartnett, national commander of the Army and Navy Union, announced here on April 16.

Of the organizations, representing 7,000,000 men, nine have agreed to establishment of the clearing house, while the others are expected to agree to it soon, Major Hartnett said.

The object of the clearing house, Major Hartnett added, was to secure group action and concerted effort for all national veteran and service men organizations when such is deemed desirable.

Over the Hills and Far Away



Brown, St. Paul

Buckskins and Chaps and Sombreros—Ten Gallon Hats the "Dude Rancher" Likes to Call Them—Have an Irresistible Appeal to the Man or the Woman Who Has Always Lived in the East, or in Some Section Remote From the Great Stretches of Wilderness in the American West. It Is to This Appeal That the So-Called "Dude Ranchers" Cater; They Give an Opportunity to Live Out of Doors Each Day and to Be a Part in a Way of the Old West. The Picture Shows a Party From a "Dude Ranch" Out on the Trail.

'DUAL' SYSTEM OF SUPPORT FOR SCHOOLS UPHELD

North Carolina Group Finds Complete State Aid Plan Unsound

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A proposal on which have hinged many debates in the North Carolina Legislature—that of complete support of public schools by the State—has been declared unsound by the committee on public information of the North Carolina Educational Association.

The committee has issued a report in which it reviews the growth of education and touches upon its problems in the State. Its investigation, it reports, has led it to believe that the "dual" system of support of county and State "is desirable as an educational and taxing policy."

"The theory of dual support," the report says, "is now widely accepted in the United States. It rests upon sound educational theory. It takes into consideration local financial ability and places no excessive burden on the weak. It sustains the doctrine of democratic control, and, within the bounds of state standards and tax limits, recognizes local self-determination. It leaves a reserve of taxing power within the district."

The committee reported it desirable as an educational and taxing policy for the following reasons:

1. It leaves to the community reserve strength of taxing power.
2. It makes possible the exercise of local initiative.
3. It provides, within limits, for local self-determination.
4. It sustains local interest in education.
5. It gives conditions under which healthy growth may take place.
6. It equalizes educational opportunity up to a fixed standard but does not restrict local privilege too closely.
7. It equalizes among the counties the tax burden formed by schools.

TRAVEL ADVERTISING

Faster and More Luxurious Trains—All-Inclusive Tours at Nominal Rates

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"Come into the sun-room, in the observation car. Here's a comfortable davenport—inviting armchairs. And every afternoon at four, there's tea for all, without charge.

"And it's all so clean, too. No dust—much of the roadbed is washed gravel, they tell me, and oiled. And no smoke or soot—for more than twelve hundred miles they use oil-burning and electric locomotives . . ."

The new *Empire Builder* and the luxurious *Oriental Limited* serve you all the way between Chicago and the Puget Sound Country—to Glacier Park, to the Mount Baker and Rainier National Park Playgrounds, to Portland and the Columbia River Country, Alaska and the Orient. 'Phone, write, or visit our Travel Offices for literature, rates, and pictures . . . and then *you'll* always go Great Northern, too!

GREAT NORTHERN TRAVEL OFFICES
Great Northern Railway Building
St. Paul, Minnesota

Tune in on the Great Northern Empire Builders program over the Blue Chain of the National Broadcasting Company every Monday evening—10:30 P.M. Eastern Standard Time.

GREAT NORTHERN

The New
EMPIRE BUILDER
The Luxurious
ORIENTAL LIMITED

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

CUTTING schedules in the West has developed again with the advent of the spring season. Despite the objections of some railroad men, the faster the railroad trains run, the more passengers they attract in competition with other agencies of transport. With the expedited services, however, there is no evidence of a trend toward "staggering" schedules, admittedly one of the outstanding needs in western rail service.

Pooling services and revenues has been proposed and has been effected on minor runs, but it is regarded as generally unsatisfactory, for it removes the competitive aspect without which the highest character of service cannot be achieved. The staggering of trains has more potent results, however.

For nearly a year, three trains have left Chicago at 9 p. m. for Seattle by three different roads, including the North Coast Limited, of the Northern Pacific, the Empire Builder of the Great Northern and the Olympian of the Milwaukee. Each arrived at destination at the same minute (10 a. m. the third morning) with equivalent times at important intermediate points such as the Twin Cities and Spokane, which all served. These trains, with one at 8:30 p. m. over the Chicago & Northwestern-Union Pacific, provided an abundance of service to the Northwest. Now some changes have been made and more important ones are impending. A 58-hour time is probable, the present fastest schedule being 61¼ hours.

Some of these lines believe that such a schedule, with a possible morning departure from Chicago, is inadvisable, but the Santa Fe's Chief, leaving Chicago at 11:15 a. m. for Los Angeles, has met a definite need. The road reports a number of passengers who transfer from the morning limiteds arriving from New York and who go directly west, thus making a three-day transcontinental journey by rail from New York. Similar schedules to the Northwest are believed to have equal possibilities. The Chief has recently been expedited and makes the Chicago-Los Angeles run in 56½ hours.

Staggered Schedules

With 58-hour times to the Northwest, at least in summer, trains on a three-day and two-night basis would be available and a journey from New York to Seattle-Portland in 3½ days would be possible. A staggering of schedules would remove excessive competition and provide a better public service. Rotation of departures, if necessary, over three-month periods, would protect all lines equally.

Three possible leaving times throughout the day thus would be available. A 10 a. m. departure from Chicago, with arrival at Seattle at 6 p. m. the third evening; a 2 p. m. departure with arrival at 10 p. m. the third evening, and an 11 p. m. departure with arrival at 7 a. m. the third morning would, in the first instance, connect with the morning limiteds from New York and obviate a layover in Chicago, in the second instance would permit half a day's business in Chicago, and in the third case a whole day in Chicago with the traveling time westward spent largely by night rather than by day. Times at intermediate points have been adjusted satisfactorily in previous shortening of schedules.

The difficulty, it is pointed out, lies in an apprehension between the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the Milwaukee as to which would get the most business if such a "staggering" of times were effected.

To Denver

A similar situation obtains in the Chicago-Denver service. The Burlington's Aristocrat, the Rock Island's Rocky Mountain Limited, and the Chicago & Northwestern-Union Pacific's Columbine all leave Chicago at 10:30 a. m., reaching Denver at 1:10 p. m. the next day. No other train service is provided, with the exception of midnight trains, taking two nights on the road, although in summer additional trains are scheduled for a few months.

It is pointed out that the spreading of these trains so that one would leave Chicago at 10 a. m., another at 1 p. m. and a third at 5:30 p. m., with corresponding arrivals 27½ hours later at Denver would afford travelers a wider choice, and there is no reason to believe that any line would suffer through having either an early or a late departure from Chicago.

Service Rendered

There is no question of the high character of service rendered by the midwestern railroads. The point is the absence of choice as to departure times. It is perfectly patent that the scheduling of competing trains to the minute is not increasing business for any line or affording travelers as great a choice as would result from a staggered schedule, in which each line would benefit proportionately.

In the Chicago-Twin Cities run, a somewhat different situation obtains. Less choice is available of departure times for this overnight run. Each line maintains a fine train leaving Chicago at 6:30 p. m.—the North Western Railway's Northwestern Limited; the Burlington's Black Hawk; the Chicago Great Western's Legionnaire; the Milwaukee's Pioneer Limited, and the Soo Lion's No. 3. Excepting the latter, all arrive at St. Paul at approximately 7 a. m., and Minneapolis at 8 a. m. The North Western has recently added another train—the Victory—in mid-evening in each direction.

Late Evening Trains

Each road runs another train, at about 11:30 p. m., to the Twin Cities, excepting the Great Western. While the service is more than may be actually requisite, no railroad soliciting freight business can afford not to maintain a high-class passenger service to prove its merits to passengers who may control a volume of freight business.

A similar situation exists in the Chicago-Omaha run, with a fleet of splendid overnight trains operated by the Rock Island, Milwaukee, North Western, Burlington and the Illinois Central, and the same is true between Chicago and Kansas City.

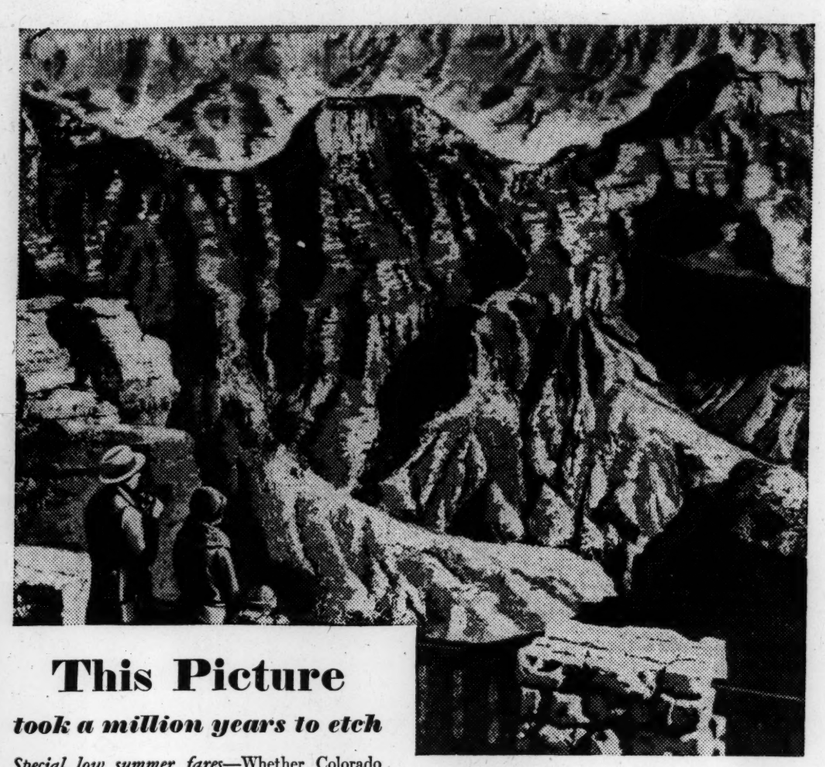
Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor will be carried on the Yankee Clipper, fast Boston-New York train of the New Haven Railroad, leaving Boston at 3:30 p. m. and reaching New York at 8:15 p. m. A similar schedule is maintained eastward. Those who have seen this new train agree that it is the superlative in parlor car equipment.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Pennsylvania's Manhattan Limited becomes a 20-hour train from Chicago to New York on April 27. The New York-St. Louis trains, the American and Spirit of St. Louis, become 23-hour trains in each direction, while the New York Central's Knickerbocker will make a similar schedule eastbound from St. Louis to New York.

The Comet of the Northern Pacific will be renamed the Alaskan, connecting at Seattle for the Alaska cruises northward.



This Picture
took a million years to etch

Special low summer fares—Whether Colorado and the Grand Canyon are calling you . . . California and the Pacific Coast . . . the Rockies, the National Parks, or one of the many "Dude Ranches" . . . special low fares put the trip within your reach. Choice of many routes going and returning. Stop-overs anywhere.

The following fares are from New York. Proportionate low summer fares from other Eastern cities.

Effective May 15, 1930

San Francisco and Los Angeles	$138.32
Circuit tour of the West and Pacific Coast	156.32
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Victoria, and Vancouver	138.32
Grand Canyon, Arizona (South Rim)	125.82

Effective June 1, 1930

Glacier National Park Station	$110.32
Yellowstone National Park Stations	108.82
Salt Lake City	108.82
Denver (Gateway for Rocky Mountain National Park), Colorado Springs	93.32
Cedar City, Utah (Gateway for Zion, Bryce Canyon, and Grand Canyon (North Rim) National Parks)	110.92

Return limit on all tickets October 31
Extra charges will be made for tours from railroad stations through the National Park

An interesting route to take—Going "via Baltimore & Ohio" will add a great deal to the first part of your trip. Our road from the East runs right through Washington. You can make a stop-over from any train without extra cost.

The CAPITOL LIMITED to Chicago
The NATIONAL LIMITED to St. Louis

These trains offer all the essential conveniences for comfortable travel. And their on-time record assures your making connections. Other convenient trains to Chicago and St. Louis.

Free Travel Bureau Service . . . Beautiful Western Folders—Ask any Baltimore & Ohio Travel Bureau for the beautifully illustrated literature on various sections of the West. Our Travel Bureaus will be glad to answer any questions, help you plan your trip, and take care of all the details, such as preparing your itinerary, making Pullman reservations, etc. This service costs you nothing.

For complete information about our trains and travel services, please call your nearest Baltimore & Ohio Passenger Representative or Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO

NORTH WESTERN LINE
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Get More Pleasure Per Mile
—Go by Train

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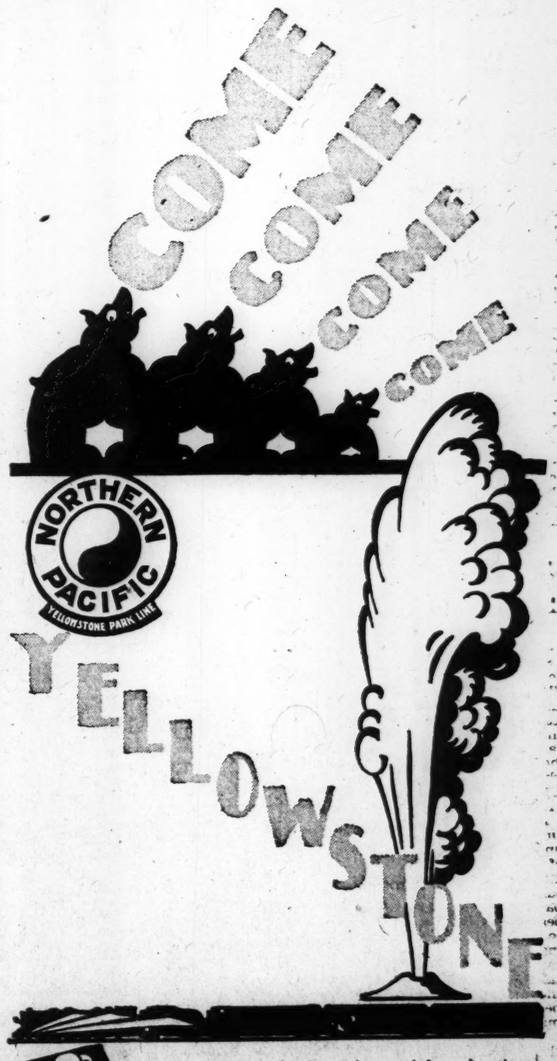

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Twenty Plants for Beginning Rock Gardeners

By C. W. WOOD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIRST, let us consider the plants for a sunny rock garden. I do not submit the following culturnal hints as being final in any way. Climate throughout the United States is not constant enough to do anything of the kind. However, the directions given have been found satisfactory for rock garden conditions in the middle western states in latitude 44. They should apply to any parts of the United States having similar climate and soil.

Æthionema persicum. Like all of the æthionemas that I have grown, this one wants the driest, hottest place in the rock garden. Give it such a position in a deep, gritty soil for its long, searching roots to burrow in and late May or early June will show you numerous heads of flesh-pink flowers. It makes small, shrub-like bushes of blue-green foliage which are ornaments to the rock garden even when not in bloom. It comes readily from seed but should be transplanted while small, as all of the family resent handling after much root growth has been made.

Aquilegia flabellata. One of the earliest and, withal, one of the most charming of the large family of columbines. In this race of plants may be found some of the most difficult, but others are quite easy to handle, requiring no more care than any common perennial. Flabellata is one of the latter. It is easy from seed but must be handled while small. Give it a light, porous soil containing more grit and leaf mold than is usually included in rock garden soil. The ones I have are pure white but there is said to be a soft lavender variety. It does best in a place where it will be shielded from the afternoon sun and from cold winds.

Easy to Keep

Aubretias are among the easiest rock garden plants—easy from seed and easy to keep with you. All they ask is sunshine and a well-drained soil. Given that, they will grow anywhere. They are plants of early spring and should be clipped after flowering, so they will form plenty of rosettes for flowering the following year. A number of species and hybrids are available, any of which will give satisfactory results. The following can be recommended: Bridesmaid, soft pink; cilicica, lavender with a white eye; crimson king, bright crimson; græca, mauve; hendersonii, purple; leichtlini, carmine; Mrs. Lloyd Edwards, reddish purple; souvenir de W. Ingram, rosy pink.

Aster alpinus. Not many asters are small enough to be included in the rock garden, but here is one that may be admitted among all but the choicest company. Its violet flowers with yellow eyes on 6- to 8-inch stems are pleasing adjuncts to the May and June flower parade. It is easy in any sunny spot.

Asperula cynanchica. Most of the Woodruffs like a little shade for their abode but this one requires the hottest and driest spot you can find. In such a place, its wire-like stems throw up 2- to 4-inch branches which support small, tube-like, pink flowers. It does not germinate very well for me, but when once started is easy and hardy. Best of all, it has the habit of flowering during most of the summer.

Campanula muralis. After you once get started in the fascinating pursuit of growing rock plants, dozens of different campanulas will claim your attention, but right now at the start there is probably no better than Campanula muralis to fan the flame of inspiration. Bluish violet trumpets on 5- and 6-inch stems all summer long are something to enthuse over. It is fairly easy from seed, and does best where it is shaded from the afternoon sun.

Gypsophila repens. If ease of culture, hardiness, grace, charm and long blooming habit make for a desirable plant, we have it in this subject. It makes broad sheets of foliage, producing its small, misty, white flowers on 3- to 6-inch stems over a long period from the last of May onward. Give it full sun and a deep soil.

Flowers in Early Summer

Helianthemums are shrublike plants flowering for the most part in early summer, although there are one or two which blossom more or less all summer. Considering their beauty, they are altogether too infrequently used in the average American rock garden. Give them full sun in the most exposed situations. The distinct species may be easily raised from seed, but it will be necessary to buy vegetatively propagated plants of the named forms.

Papaver alpinum is a true mountain poppy, delighting in the airiest, sunniest and best-drained place to be found. Given this and a generous sprinkling of stone chips around their collars, anyone can enjoy the ethereal beauty of these fairies. They are easily raised from seed, but must be handled before they make much growth. A packet of seeds of mixed Alpine Poppies should give a beautiful array of colors—white, salmon, cream, yellow, orange, pink and shades of red.

Silene Schafta. The silene family is a large one, and a valuable one for the rock gardener. If I were restricted to just one member, I am sure it would be schafta if for no other reason than that it blossoms in late summer and during the fall when flowers are scarce in the rock garden. It is one of the easiest of all plants to raise from seed, and asks nothing but sun and any common soil. Rosy-purple flowers on five-inch stems.

Thymus serpyllum is the love of every gardener that has ever had it. The original serpyllum is the common wild thyme, but not to be despised because of that fact, and it has numerous charming descendants. Any that you select will please you. They make broad mats of foliage from which spring flowers, white, pink, red or purple as the case may be, from June onward more or less throughout the summer. They want sun and a well-drained soil.

Tunica saxifraga. After the parade of spring and early summer blossoms has passed, this tunica, with its rosy-purple or pink flowers, comes to the rescue. Four to six-inch stems spring from mats of foliage a foot or more in diameter all through the summer. Sun or partial shade.

Veronica repens makes a perfectly flat growth of small, pale green leaves which eventually makes quite broad patches of verdure. Pale blue flowers all summer long on stems so short the blossoms are scarcely raised above the foliage make it one of the rock garden's choicest plants for use where a flat growth is wanted. It is fairly easy from seed, and does well in sun or shade.

For Cool Shady Nooks

Not all parts of the rock garden will be in full sun if the gardener can arrange for some cool, shady nooks. We may not find so many shade lovers as we did in the seekers after sunshine but some of the rock garden's choicest furnishings do their best in at least partial shade. The following selection has been made for the same climate as that mentioned in the first section of these notes.

Campanulas. Some of the campanulas are too difficult for any but the most experienced gardeners, but two of the lovers of half shade, Campanula carpatica and C. rotundifolia, may be had by the veriest novice. C. Carpatica will give good results in almost any situation, but is particularly happy in partial shade. Here its broad bells in white, pale blue and dark blue are produced on 8- to 10-inch stems all summer. C. rotundifolia, one of our native harebells, is best in gritty soil in shade, where it makes modest tufts of leaves which send up 10- to 12-inch wiry stems that carry pale blue bells all summer and fall. There is also a pure white form of this.

Corydalis lutea. Most of this race have fernlike leaves useful for their foliage alone, but this species has the added charm of flowering from spring until winter. It is easy from seed and a vigorous grower. In fact, it is a little too vigorous to be planted near frail plants. It is for sun or shade if in a well-drained soil. Bright yellow flowers on 7- to 9-inch stems.

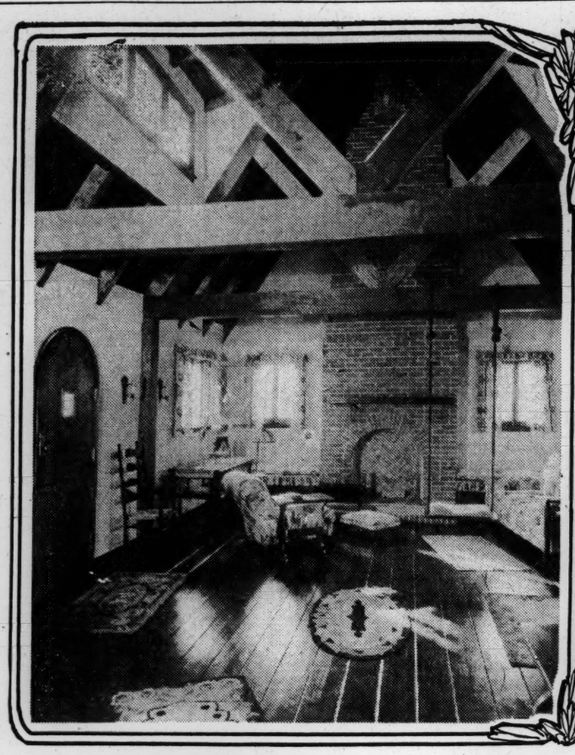
Gay Colors for Spring

Dodecatheon meadia. Any or the dodecatheons will add gay colors to the spring rock garden, but the one mentioned is probably the easiest to get. Even with it, it undoubtedly will be best to start with plants, as seeds are notoriously slow to germinate. I have had plants of some of them come up at intervals over a period of three years, and, worst of all, I am never sure that any will germinate. Dodecatheon meadia has rosy, cyclamen-like flowers in early spring, after which the plant dies down to the ground. One foot. Damp soil in shade.

Myosotis sylvatica. Some gardeners may object to having this species placed ahead of others of the forget-me-not family, but it is so easy, enduring and lovely that it was thought to be a good start in that charming family. Any forget-me-not that you can get will add untold beauty to the spring garden, but not all are easy to keep over winter. Once introduce sylvatica into your garden in any or all of its forms of white, pink or blue, and you will have a charming companion for the balance of your life.

For the remaining number of our proposed score of plants for the beginning rock gardener, I should like to name three American native, spring woodland flowers—hepatica, bloodroot and trillium. No more beautiful or useful trio for a shady rock garden could well be imagined. All they ask for is shade and a well-drained soil containing plenty of leaf-mold.

This modest start in easy rock plants should open up new vistas of beauty for the beginner in the fascinating game of copying nature's mountain scenery. Do not be dismayed by an occasional failure, but press on to the heights that the stout heart and ready interest will eventually reach.



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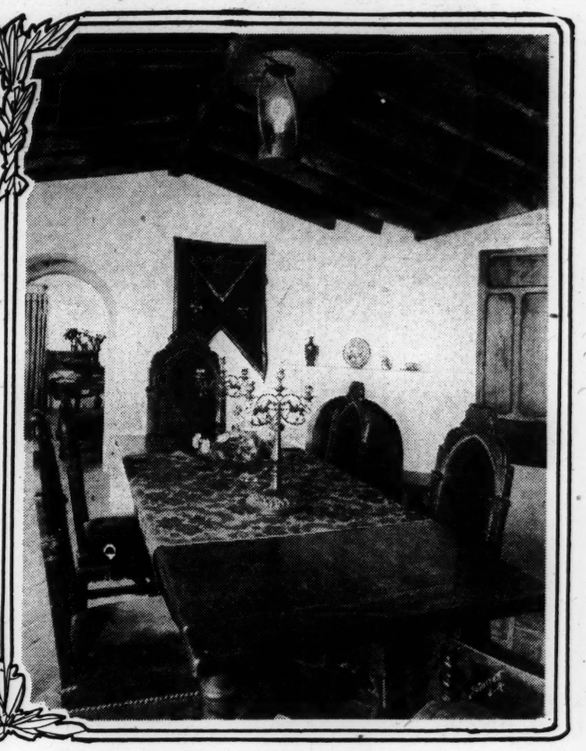

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Left—The Spaciousness of the Outdoors Is Brought Into This Living Room by Means of the Heavily Beamed and Trussed Ceiling Vault. Residence of Mr. Harvey Thew, Los Angeles. Lincoln Mortgage Company, Builders. Center—The Ceiling of This Room Lends an Unexpected Quality to Its Appearance From the Arched Doorway. M. P. Wilkinson, Builder, Hollywood, Calif. Right—Definite Character Is Added to This Dining or Refectory Room by the Exposed Beams of the Ceiling and the Rough Roofboards Above.

Opportunities in the Timbered Ceiling

By MARC N. GOODNOW

ONE of the delights of building a house is that it may be made to express an individuality or character all its own by the simple expedient of doing a thing differently, but correctly. And if there is a quality of unexpectedness about the thing done, so much the better. The result is then distinctive—and memorable.

There may seem to be little that is new about ceilings; they have existed these hundreds of years. And yet, they never fail to respond to some treatment that is slightly different or to contribute an irresistible charm to interiors that definitely require their presence. Nor do they, when properly conceived and executed, lack those desirable qualities of honesty and sincerity, virility and strength, which are associated with good design and sound construction.

The sturdy old rough-hewn beams that span the rooms of mansion and cottage alike in many a foreign country have played a significant part in shaping the history and traditions of architecture. For centuries, perhaps, they have looked down with patriarchal air upon the changing phases of family life, displaying their venerable sturdiness throughout periods that have threatened to supplant them with less durable imitations but have never quite succeeded. The same simple, rugged qualities that prevailed when first they held the walls and roofs together years ago inhere in them today.

Lack of transport in earlier days compelled the use of materials close at hand. The house in the wooded area plainly reflected the character of its environment, just as the house by the seashore proclaimed its origin in the near-by rocks. Thus it is rather easy to account for the great amount of timbering which one finds, for example, in early English and also early American homes—both Colonial and Californian. Forests of trees stood all about; beams and timbers required no length of haul, unless it might be to a near-by sawmill and back. It is, as a general rule, only in the homes of wealthy people that one finds today any such amount of exposed woods as there is in some of the earlier houses, whether in England or America.

Materials to Fit Environment

But it is possible even in these days to have a close harmony between construction materials and environment or site. One way of achieving that effect is by the use of open beams or exposed timber work in the living room, or in such other rooms as this treatment may readily fit. A simple, yet very striking effect may easily result—and the house be the richer for it.

Timbered ceilings have always enjoyed such universal use that regardless of the type of architecture one need not be deterred from their use. The treatment, however, will, or at least should, vary rather widely, for several factors need to be considered along with thoughts of a beamed or raftered ceiling. Such, for example, as the historic style of the house, the general character of the room and the manner in which it is to be worked out.

The historic or period style of the house will have somewhat to do, perhaps, with the character of the timbering, but the pitch of the room will have more to do. At least, pitch will determine if a room may have rafters or merely exposed beams. If, of course, the character of the room and its pitch does not show in the ceiling, then an open frame or network of exposed beams, with plastered surfaces between, brings somewhat the same feeling to the room; indeed, the low, heavily beamed ceilings of English houses create a delightful feeling of comfort and coziness—and intimacy. The same atmosphere is also found in many Colonial houses.

Steep pitched roofs of Norman, English and French houses give every possibility for delightful timbering in the living room particularly, but in other rooms as well. There is already a vaulted effect derived from roof lines converging at the ridge, to which may be added cross or tie beams, with massive supports placed at right angles to the sloping roof, or a latticed effect that adds an entire new decorative quality to the room.

Reminiscent of Barn Loft

Such timbering is often reminiscent of the barn loft, which is now relished for its own individual charm, particularly in the farm home or vacation cottage. It adds immensely to whatever spaciousness the room may have and brings to it a certain informal note that in itself is a token of hospitality. If it is desired to give a rustic atmosphere to the room, this may be done both in the character and the finish of the beams. Gnarled or knotted old timbers, just a bit crooked, but none the less honest and sincere, sometimes do more than anything else to set the key of such a room and make it altogether delightful.

The early timber work was crude because it was intended almost wholly for its structural function rather than its decorative aspects. In most instances it was of oak, finished with an adze and having a rough-cut surface. Beams were seldom carved or decorated as were stair rails, newels, mantels, door panels or moldings. Occasionally walnut was employed, but never softwoods.

As structural members of the house, wood beams even in this day must have sufficient strength to bear certain loads. For example, if the roof is to be tile or slate, the beams, rafters and roofboards need a sturdy quality that prevents sagging. Though not of the character of oak and firmer woods, Southern yellow pine and Douglas fir are used extensively for this purpose. But Norway pine, eastern and western hemlock, cypress, western larch, tamarack, redwood and spruce are equally adaptable and largely employed in certain localities. American pine also is used. Now that other methods have been developed for supporting the load, these lighter woods can be used with safety; also they are cheaper than the heavier, tight-grained varieties.

The function of timbering nowadays, in fact, is much more decorative than ever before, a function that when properly employed leads to beautiful effects. The timbered ceiling that reveals its origin and purpose is rather eloquent of those virtues which every home builder should wish to be present in his home. There is a frankness about it, just as there is an honest appearance of its solidity and genuineness. By concealing nothing it becomes a candid expression of natural methods and materials.

The finish of timbering or ceiling woods may be completed in several ways. If a natural finish is desired, it is usual to apply first a penetrating oil stain providing a color base. A coat of shellac is then applied, followed by a coat of paste filler matching the base color. On this there will be two or three coats of transparent interior varnish, sandpapered and rubbed down with steel wool. For an antique effect, the final coat of varnish is rubbed with powdered pumice stone and water, with a certain amount of powder remaining in the grain to produce the appearance of aging.

If there is to be a polished or rubbed finish, as in the case of panels or woodwork that is planed and sanded, it may be desired to preserve the natural color of the wood, which is done by first treating with a coat of shellac carefully rubbed down, and adding one, two or three coats of transparent varnish and finishing off as in the antique. Tints and shades are easily obtained by the proper admixture of colors in a coat of glaze, which is afterward shellacked.

For Carved Woodwork

In treating carved woodwork, a colored paste filler is brushed on and then rubbed away across the grain to fill the pores. In the crevices of the carving the deeper tones will be allowed to remain, while the portions in relief will be rubbed off to make them lighter in tone and to simulate age and wear. The entire surface is then varnished and rubbed with rotten stone and polished with oil.

In the Spanish house, ceiling beams are quite frequently stenciled in a characteristic pattern or design, a treatment that adds much to the decorative quality of the timbers. Odd, but very realistic, effects are often achieved by charring beams with a torch and combing off later with a steel rake to produce the effect of a rough, heavy graining of the original woodwork. Heating also is resorted to when beams with cracks and checks are desired.

Whatever the finish is to be, it should be remembered that old, well-seasoned timbers are always best. They do not shrink and thus endanger the structure itself; they are more satisfactorily finished with stains, varnish and oils—and, when properly treated, they produce a lustrous patine that adds greatly to the decorative richness of the room. It is this decorative finish, plus that of structural design, that gives to the timbered ceiling much of its distinctive or unexpected character. When originality enters into both qualities the interior of such a room becomes one that is long—and pleasantly—remembered.

Feed the Sapsuckers

Many good pine trees are harmed in the spring by the sapsuckers, as they are industrious at sap rising time, and the holes they bore in the trees are apt to work havoc with the stems of the young trees. Austrian pine is a great favorite with these birds. This condition can be remedied by providing food for the birds where it can be easily found, and while it may not attract them entirely away from the trees it will reduce their depredations considerably. If suet is tied to the trees it will attract many of the birds. But be sure that the suet is removed before hot weather for otherwise it will fry in the sun, leaving sooty blotches on the trees. A feeding stand for the birds is an interesting addition to any place and it is desirable to provide food for them at this time of the year.

A White and Yellow Evening Garden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cos Cob, Conn.

A GARDEN devoted entirely to white and pale yellow flowers and to those scented plants that open in the evening will prove charming as a special consideration to those of the household who are away during most of the daylight hours. When the gaudier blooms are dimmed by the dusk, the white and pale yellow flowers, as well as plants having light gray foliage will stand out more plainly than by day. This garden will be essentially a "sitting garden," for to thorougnly enjoy its fragrance and beauty one will wish to be at ease. A growing screen placed about the evening garden will provide both privacy and a dark background against which the flowers may be seen to best advantage.

Three plants there are, all of them annuals, that must not be omitted from the planting list for the evening garden. These are the flowering tobacco, the four o'clock (marvel of Peru) and the moon-vine. The common nicotiana affinis bears tubular flowers on a three-foot stalk. The type is white, deliciously fragrant, and far prettier than the colored hybrids. The variety sylvestris is a fine plant attaining four feet. The long, tubular flowers are drooping and are borne freely in loose heads. This is an excellent plant for use as background or as a specimen. The four-o'clock, mirabilis jalapa is well known but rather neglected nowadays. The trumpet-shaped flowers are either red, rose, white, yellow or striped in those colors, and open in the late afternoon, exhaling a delightfully fresh fragrance. The white and yellow flowered sorts show best during the evening. Four-o'clocks bear abundant seeds, and one need buy them but once. The fleshy roots, if kept over the winter, will provide bushier plants than will the seeds. The moon-vine, an old favorite, is lovely at night when dotted with its large, morning glory-like blooms. The vine looks well upon a pergola or trellis, or when festooning a small tree.

Matthiola bicornis, the evening-scented stock, and the lusty annual variety of evening primrose deserve a place in the evening garden. The stock has ineffective purplish flowers, but they are exceedingly fragrant in the evening. Several of the more well-known perennials are fragrant and visible at evening. A few are: the white clove pink, sweet rocket (Hesperis), lemon day lily (Hemerocallis), white plantain lily (Hosta). For edgings to mark the paths of the garden gray-foliaged plants will be charming. Stachys, wormwood and dusty-miller are excellent sorts.

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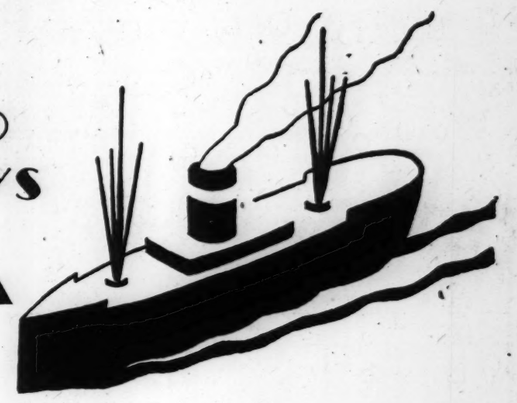

In these days of speedy air and efficient rail transportation, little is heard of that older mode of transportation which is not only holding its own but coming into increasing importance. It is the inland waterways with their modern power barges carrying the heavy materials of industry from mine, forest and farm to the factories, mills and markets.

The canal barge may move more slowly than the pokiest local freight, but the barge can carry whole mountains of goods far more cheaply and there are many materials for which even a spreading world can plan far enough ahead to ship by water.

In a series of articles The Christian Science Monitor will describe the far-reaching activities and plan for better development of waterways along the Atlantic seaboard, throughout the Mississippi Valley and in other parts of the United States. It is a series that will be of interest to shippers, manufacturers, chamber of commerce executives and other business men as well as to the general public.

The Christian Science Monitor
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Æsthetics Reach the Kitchen

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE constantly advancing achievements in beautifying homes in those portions which have been least pleasing in the past is perhaps the most noticeable result of present-day activities in interior decoration. The truth of this must be impressed on anyone who visits the extensive Better Homes Exhibition at the Boston Garden. There the displays fill not only the main floor but an adjoining area of considerable size.

It is only a few years since all kitchen stoves were black, whether the fuel were coal or gas or electricity. Nickeled trimmings, frequently of inartistic form and placement, did relieve the somber metal but required much attention to maintain their cheerful accent.

Bathrooms reached their highest standard of appearance when their porcelains were an unbroken white, matching a wall which might or might not carry trimmings of some tint. In the kitchen, again, hot water tanks, if exposed, were in excellent taste if their copper metal was kept shining brightly.

Apparently no one thought it possible to lessen the crude utility look of the house heater, for the use of coal seemed to preclude possible cleanliness there, It was not until after fuel oil was adopted that anyone seemed to think the cellar, with its furnace or boiler, could be made an attractive section of the home.

The Renaissance Reaches the Kitchen

Now all this is changed. The kitchen's breakfast nook called for a cook stove more pleasing in appearance than black with nickel trimmings could be made. Slowly the metals were given enamels, so that now porcelain coated steel and iron in almost any desired color may be had. If the water tank is in sight, it, too, may carry the same tone. And the kitchen sink, with all its dreary associations, may cheerfully carry blending color.

With all the cleanliness of gas as kitchen fuel, and after the prevalence of metal enameled gray, buff, or soft green, stoves still looked like decorated machines with their exposed pipes, burners and valves. Now has appeared quite new conceptions of this domestic essential, in a structural design and decorative manner which constitute a surprising evolutionary type.

Whatever may be the mechanical merits and the operating efficiency of this model I know nothing. But it is excitingly pleasant to find that a necessary home adjunct which had been either positively ugly or negatively undecorative has now become a thing not only more useful than ever, but really ornamental. The picture here will make clear the cabinetlike form of the whole piece. The ingenious hinged cover of the cooking top is the feature which constitutes the chief novelty and permits the final unique effect.

This extension of interior decoration in homes, to include bathrooms, kitchens, and the home heating plant indicates how strongly the subject has gripped the interest of home makers everywhere. The making of every prosaic section of a home an object of æsthetic attention and treatment is a happy development. It must be adding no end of pleasure to routine tasks which some have rated as hopelessly irksome.

Murals—Classic and Modernist

The decoration of the interior walls of dwellings must be one of the oldest applications of art. Certainly the cave man practiced it, some of his efforts, as well as the Pompeiians' of 2000 years ago, still standing. In these days a multitude of modes are followed, some extremely inexpensive and others very costly indeed.

A few people choose decorations which are painted directly on the walls, or in a panel form for specified spaces. Here the painter of murals finds opportunity for the exercise of his talent—usually perhaps in a dictated direction, but sometimes with full freedom of fancy.

A New York artist who works in a variety of manners is Louis Bouché. Two contrasting groups of his may be seen now at Wanamaker's Belmaison galleries. Several panels of one apartment there are in the classic manner, with Adam and early Empire motifs exclusively. The classic details are given a personal interpretation, however, so a more precise comment would be that these decorations are inspired by the standards of the brothers Adam and of Percier-Fontaine. In several tones of dull brown on a background of light gray they are consistent in color as well as form, with their chosen types.

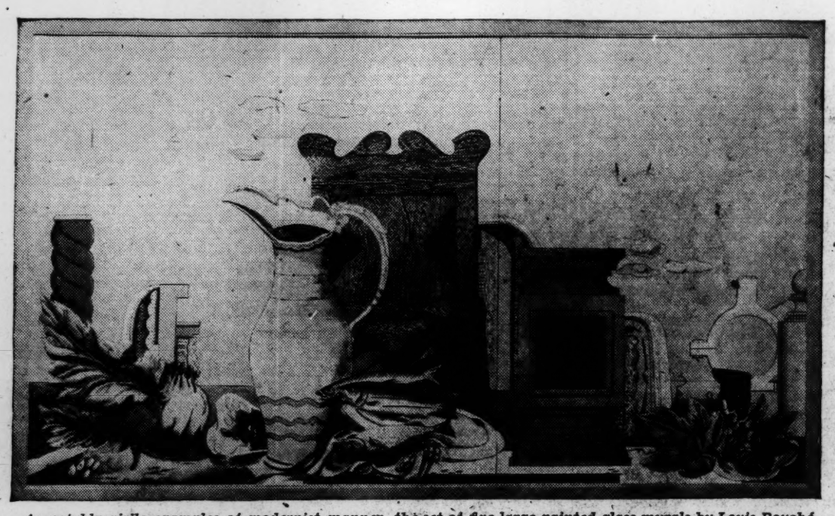
It is in the field of abstract form and arbitrary coloring that Mr. Bouché finds his most exhilarating pleasure. His glass panels now being shown at Wanamaker's disregard realism in their details and gayly fill large spaces with shapes and pigments which make no attempt to picture anything at all in a realistic way. He says that he is working in abstractions—forms that are not seen, perhaps, on anything that one could name, but that gratify his desires for lines and spaces and colors.

A musician of today may construct a composition in which rhythm and syncopation supplant almost wholly the melodic quality that formerly dominated.

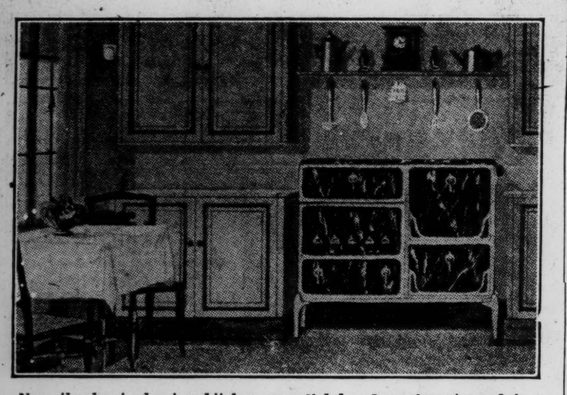
So a painter of the present time may assemble colors and forms and lines in an abstract grouping that avoids the once prevalent picturing of actual objects or scenes.

Each one in his particular art strives to express a phase of beauty as the impulse moves him. The musician who no longer blends melodies that are akin to words is a fellow artist with the painter such as Louis Boucher, whose brush work is freest when he is not copying persons or things, but creating such strong and gay surfaces as these murals on glass.

These wall panels, done in the classic manner in tones of flat brown on a soft gray background, are by Louis Bouché. They cover the principal spaces in a section of Wanamaker's Belmaison Galleries



As notably virile examples of modernist manner, the set of five large painted glass murals by Louis Bouché offers interesting study. Each detail here is almost meaningless by itself in form and color. As parts of the whole, such portions as the bright blue twisted column at the left, the rich red architectural design near the center, the conventionalized waterfalls at the right and left, become significant and important



Now the least pleasing kitchen essential has been transformed in appearance to a feature of decorative value. The four-burner section of the gas range is concealed by a hinged hood, easily tipped back to allow for cooking activities

An Effective Simple Group

ESPECIALLY if it has a window, the room corner can be made, with a little attention, a much more interesting place than it usually is. Lately housewives have given heed to this fact and have exercised their ingenuity in creating many beautiful room corners.

One modern trick as an aid in obtaining the result mentioned is that of using a curtain valance. This valance is generally of wood cut in graceful curves. Of course, a piece of common molding can be utilized instead, but this cannot be given the same individual appearance.

These wooden valances are intended as permanent fixtures, no matter what kind of curtains are used. They not only hide the curtain rods from view, but also serve as decorations in the plan of artistic arrangement. In most cases the wooden valance is either painted in a solid shade to match the walls or is given a narrow band of a slightly contrasting tint to harmonize with the general color scheme.

If the walls are of a soft blue, the valance border is painted in the same tone, but it may be given a stripe of faint green or some other harmonizing color. The window shades could be olive green, and a proper tint for the curtains would be a very light brown, broken, perhaps, by narrow green bands and clusters of yellowish flowers.

If the walls were green, the valance should be painted green, and the curtains could be of a cream hue and have decorations of pink flowers. The shade also could be cream colored.

A bookcase and a chair, or a small table and a chair to match, help to create a well balanced room corner. The bookcase treatment is more effective if one has the old silhouettes or miniatures to place around it. The bookcase should match the walls, but a lining of contrasting color helps to produce a more pleasing picture.

This grouping idea is becoming constantly more popular. Small pictures, jewelry cases, porcelain figures and other little odds and ends are finding their way into the new scheme of things. They blend happily with the old as well as the modern. A pretty carpet or rug, harmonizing in color with the walls, sometimes lends an added charm to the corner.

Such a well-balanced and tastefully arranged corner not only makes the room more attractive but also provides a cherry place where to spend happy hours or minutes as one may. What could be more inviting than a pretty table with reading matter, a comfortable chair, pleasing pictures and other objects, in a surrounding of harmonizing colors, and the whole flooded by warm light from an outside window?

Color Themes For Summer

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

THE keynote of refreshment in home decoration this spring is the use of green-blue, which may range from turquoise to peacock. The Japanese are said to have but one word for the tones which the Occidental world differentiates as blue and green. Certainly these colors become more beautiful when blended, modifying and enhancing each other in the manner of sympathetic friends.

Tones from turquoise to peacock give extraordinary opportunities for unusual and satisfying harmonies, which may be described as lyrical. Specially exquisite for boudoir or dainty drawing-room is the union of pale turquoise with pale lavender in rather large and evenly balanced surfaces. More robust is the combination of peacock and plum, but with these one or the other color should dominate. Against seal-brown, robin's-egg blue gleams like a sudden rift in a thicket; and with tans, though less exhilarating, it is yet delightful. With citron and saffron, depth-producing colors, the positive note of green-blue effects a contrast which emphasizes the depth by itself drawing close to the onlooker. Into modernistic schemes of black and silver it introduces a jeweled note.

Ideas for novel harmonies employing the turquoise-to-peacock range can profitably be sought in many places. We find them in jewelers' windows, for instance, where jade set with diamonds suggests the idea of blue-green combined with sparkling grays, and whites, and champagnes. Amethysts among peacock-colored enamels; and aquamarines set with pink topazes also offer their tonal harmonies for repetition.

The pottery collections in museums present Persian blue-greens of breath-taking beauty which reveal the charm of gradations within their own range. On more democratic ground one may examine, in the great department stores of large cities, textiles that stress in their designs the blue-green harmonies and contrasts.

The most lyrical of these fabrics are patterned in flowing lines, usually horizontal, suggestive of wavelengths and vibrations rather than of particular objects or form. These may be had in rayons, voiles, cottons, linens and other favorite materials.

Working Out the Idea

Starting with window draperies of some suitable weave, the color can be carried to other parts of the room by an ornament, a cushion, a couch throw, light sconces, a lamp shade, a small painted table, a box or a basket. How much turquoise the room will carry without evidencing over-insistence on the idea, depends, of course, on its proportions and general character.

A room should never seem like propaganda for a special vogue. The balancing of color quantities is always an exceedingly delicate problem, but it may be stated that where the blue-green fabric has sheen, thus producing tonal gradations, larger surfaces are acceptable than when the color note is uniform, as is more nearly the case with cottons, linens and painted objects. The blue-green tones, generally speaking, are most successfully used as accents against more retiring colors. As background schemes they demand very particular conditions and are too difficult for most amateurs to handle felicitously.

As Seen at the Home Show

A few good blue-green accents, such as peacock and plum, and turquoise and rose, were achieved in the rooms lately exhibited by Audac (American Union of Decorative Artists and Craftsmen) at the Home Show in the Grand Central Palace, New York City. Another suggestion contained in the five rooms there was found in the fine effect achieved with upholstery and drapes, the texture of which echoes the quality of the material of which the furniture is built.

In the Audac rooms, metal furniture proclaimed the tendency of present decoration. Silvery upholstery was used on chairs built of chromium, steel and aluminum, and the window curtains, even when gayly striped, were of burnished surface, assertive, not absorbent. W. S. Harrison designed the metal furniture for the very successful den-living room. When talking to the writer he stressed the satisfactory effect achieved by such harmony of feeling throughout an interior.

This is well worth the consideration of the amateur, who will find it interesting to study how very different are the qualities of wood surfaces and those of metal and—correspondingly—of one textile and another. Bringing her rooms into harmony throughout their furnishings is a task that has the zest of an idea new to the usual amateur and consequently exhilarating.

Baskets of the Olden Time

By MARION NICHOLL RAWSON

THE old song goes, "A tisket, a tasket, a green and yellow basket," and we will find, if we follow it through, that it is a true story of what we have done to our baskets, green and yellow, red or blue—we have "dropped them, dropped them." No group of old hand-wrought products of the past has received so little attention, at the hands of writers on antiques, as the basket; and yet, whether they were roughly or carefully woven, it was always by patient handwork, and seldom do we find an ancient basket which cannot lay some claim to beauty.

For old and young, for rich and poor, the basket was a general carrier, and so generally was this meaning understood that the term "basket" was applied to carriers of all sorts, woven or unwoven, animate or inanimate. "A part of the hinder leg of the bee," adapted as a carrier of pollen, was a "basket"; the over-hanging back compartment of the old stagecoach, which took care of the excess of passengers or luggage, was a "basket."

A Craft of Our Forefathers

Many collectors of American antiques are passing by this craft in the belief that our early baskets were all Indian products. That the Indian is the source of much of our basketry cannot be gainsaid. If we are therefore to lose all claim to basketry for our progenitors, we could equally well omit to mention corn from the products of our early farms, since Samoset gave them their first corn for food and Samoset's red brothers were the first American corn growers. So, just as we claim corn as one of our great American products, may we claim baskets as one of the personal outputs of our white forefathers.

Light, Durable, Adaptable

The qualities of a good basket which made it desirable in the early homes, both within and without doors, were lightness in weight, durability, and ventilating possibilities. During fruit harvest, one could carry a basket quite to the topmost branch of a tree without mishap, where a kettle or a wooden bucket would have brought picker and fruit down from the heights. One could knock a basket about for a long while, slide it under seats, bundle it into stagecoaches as a hamper, pile it up on others of its kind, carry heavy loads in it, before it would begin to complain. Although it seemed a light and perishable thing compared with its stepsister, the hollowed cask, it had the strength of many bound ligaments and the ability to endure.

One also used a basket for draining and straining; for drying berries and for holding fruits, because it allowed ventilation. What would have been the fate of the old round cheeses if there had been no openwork baskets through which their whey might drain away? What would have become of the homemade bread, when loaves came, sometimes 20 strong from the brick ovens, if they could not have been stored in a dry and well-ventilated basket?

For No End of Uses

One of the old basket types which has a personal interest for us, is the one for carrying fish and other heavy commodities, which was woven by the fishermen of Nantucket. The dainty "Quaker cap basket," varying in its material but always circular in shape with a tight-fitting cover, was unique, and carried the immaculate white lawn cap when the gray poke bonnet was in use.

The flax basket, for holding the light flax during the hours of spinning, was high, slender toward the top, but big around the waist. Not unlike it are the eel and goose baskets, often mistaken for each other. The former, used along Long Island Sound, held the wiggling sea creatures after they were pulled in from the water.

The light but strong basket which hung on the loom-room wall near the weaver, was like a drooping cloth bag, made of brown ash splint and bound strongly around its broadly open mouth. Into it were thrown the emptied quills. Numberless were the baskets of the housewife, for she used this light carrier wherever possible—for clothes, darning articles, berrying, lunches, root and herb gathering and storing, as a home for wool rolls, patchwork pieces, knitting yarns and endless other things.

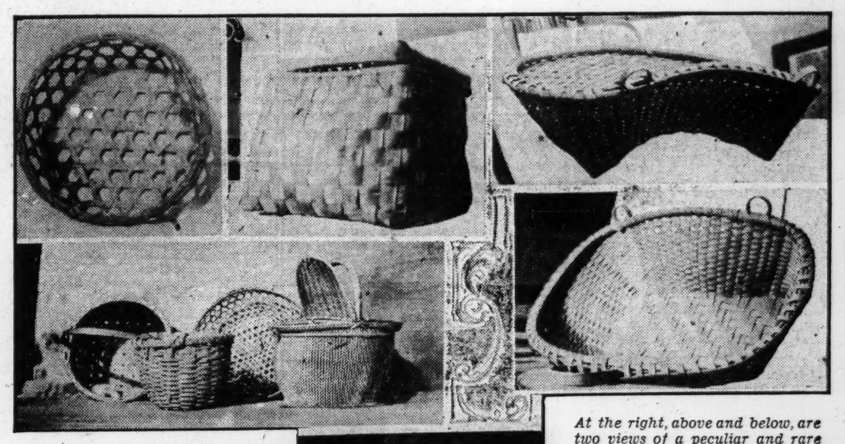
And for Trapping Fish

The cylindrical basket-trap for eels had a hole in one end, but was essentially a basket. An old-time freshwater fisherman tells of the ancient fish-trap which used to be placed each year in a narrow part of a nearby stream, when he was a boy and fish were plentiful.

"They was just two baskets, pointed at one end like a rat-trap. The small one was inside of the big one and the big ends was the same size. The fish'd swim through the smaller one and the pointed sticks kept 'em from runnin' back." These traps were made of heavy willow or birch withes.

The hatter's basket was large, low and circular, with scant wooden rails running around its openwork sides, and a homespun hemp bottom. In this the straw for the hat could be kept wet in tub or brook while the weaving was in progress.

One of the most unique baskets which has been discovered recently is a beautiful, firm, ash one, made by a New York State farmer back in the early 1800's for carrying his grain at the spring sowing. Disliking the usual soft bag, he planned it to meet his own needs. So that it should be large and open-mouthed for easy casting of the seeds, it must be of considerable dimension, and, one would believe, of an ungainly size. Here ingenuity stepped in and conceived a basket with its front and rear sides rolling outward, thus fitting perfectly across the manly waist of the sower and giving capacious expanse for the seeds. Loops at the rear held straps to the shoulders and one at the front was grasped by the nonsowing hand.



Baskets in many forms, each shape for its special purpose, were common in old-time households

Above, at the left, is a shape which the cheese maker used for draining whey from curds

At the center, above, is a large bread container which suggests the generous scale of family provisioning that prevailed then

At the right, above and below, are two views of a peculiar and rare seed-sower's basket. The two smaller loops on one side are for straps passing over the shoulders

The group at the left, below, shows four types — two smaller cheese baskets, one for yarn, another for berries and fruit

At the bottom appears an eel basket with its cover, such as are used by small-boat fishermen along Long Island Sound

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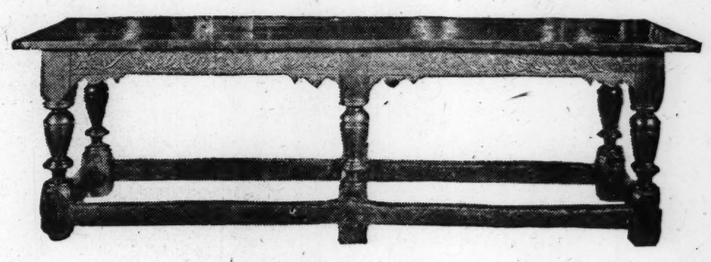

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Count Sforza and Democracy

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Makers of Modern Europe, by Count Carlo Sforza. Indianapolis: Bobbs, Merrill. $5.

COUNT CARLO SFORZA has become well known in American educational circles since his disapproval of the Fascist régime in his native land compelled him to turn from diplomacy to lecturing. For 30 years he has represented Italy at various foreign courts and was Ambassador at Paris when the march on Rome installed Mussolini in power. Rejecting repeated overtures from the Duce to join his administration, the Count has since that time lived much away from Italy, a voluntary exile. Although much of this period has been spent in the United States, where he has been lecturing at colleges under direction of the Carnegie Fund, his interests are, of course, mainly European. One who has been in turn Counselor of Embassy at Constantinople, Minister to Serbia and to Peiping, and Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rome has naturally accumulated a great store of political and personal reminiscences. Upon this store Count Sforza has drawn liberally for this book.

A volume of this nature may be purely amusing, given over to the personal tittle-tattle of courts and chancelleries; or it may be of a seriously informative character. Count Sforza has ably mingled the entertaining with the instructive. The period in Europe leading up to the World War abounded in diplomatic incidents, which at the time appeared isolated and unimportant, but which when studied in the light of history appear in their true relation to its greater currents. The chapters on the Austrian dynasty, for example, in which under the general heading, "The End of a World," he groups together those last remnants of the powerful Hapsburg family, the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Archduke Rudolph, and the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, show the reader how remorseless was the fate that beset these figures in an imperial tragedy. Mazzini, he quotes as saying of Austria that it was "a land of slavery, of inertia, of death, an anomaly in the nineteenth century; a mystery of immobility in the universal movement of Europe." Sforza himself speaks of the old Emperor as being "to political history what certain neolithic animals . . . frozen and untouched in the deserts of Mongolia, are to natural history."

Francis Joseph

It is little more than a decade since the Empire of Austria-Hungary went down in a blaze of war. The Emperor had passed on earlier. His later life had witnessed a series of tragedies. The story that the Emperor, already tottering to his doom, breathed the tragic words, "Nothing in this world has been spared me," is rejected by Sforza, who thinks him incapable of much pathos. "One question arises," says the author, "How did this man who never understood his highest duties, who evaded them with a moral cowardice that his mental limitations cannot excuse, since he always disregarded the collaboration of those who might have proved creative personalities—how did this man command throughout the whole of his long life universal deference and good will?" The answer, according to the one who poses the question, is the unceasing propaganda of the Roman Catholic Church, whose strongest citadel—stronger than Rome itself—was the court of Francis Joseph.

Interesting as are the chapters on the Hapsburgs, one turns with zest to those on Italy. Here we find a certain restraint, especially in the writer's comments on Mussolini. Of his antagonism to Fascism and his scorn of its leader there is no concealment. He finds an obvious pleasure in referring to the Dictator's earlier days as a violent Socialist, refers to him as "Comrade Mussolini," and depicts him less as the originator and developer of Fascism than as "a slave of the myth artificially created around him." To those who ask eagerly how long the Fascist state is likely to endure he answers,

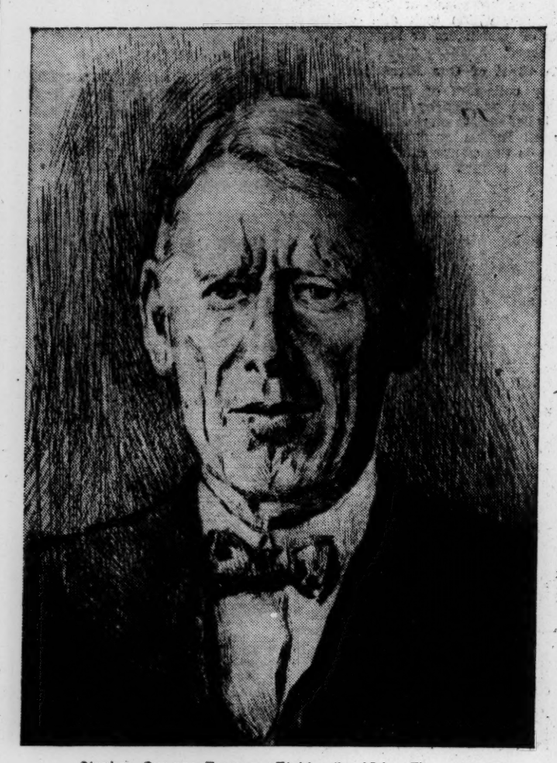
"Now, for the first time, Fascism has been felt as an intolerable yoke by the intellectual minority and by the millions of peasants in the fields as well. For the first time under the death silence of Italian life one may detect the symptoms of a universal solidarity in the name of freedom. When this silent movement of the spirit will end by asserting itself and create a true democracy where everybody will have experienced what the loss of liberty means—all the sufferings of the Fascist period will not have been in vain."

Russia and Turkey

Besides Fascist Italy, the interesting questions of Europe today are posed by Bolshevist Russia and Turkey under Kemal Pasha. The leaders of both were known to Sforza, and his chapter on Kemal is peculiarly illuminating. An unflinching proponent and champion of democracy, he is not blind to the temporary service that autocracy may render in preparing the way for demos. "Who would dare to deny," he exclaims, "that out of the movement of the Russian peasants a new democracy, a peaceful one, may blossom one day and give at last to Tsaristic Russia and to new Bolshevik Russia the human dignity they never had?"

Of Kemal, the builder of the new Turkey he expresses almost unqualified admiration, ridiculing it is true his eagerness for Western ways as shown by the abolition of the fez and the enforced adoption of the commonplace garb of the West, but none the less attributing to him supreme qualities of leadership. "If this dictator," he says, "seems alone of his land to attain success it is because he has dared to do what no dictatorship has ever done: to cut down or renounce the noisy and theoretical legacies which the empty prestige policy of the previous régime had bequeathed to him."

A shrewd observer, a man of wide international acquaintance, a convinced democrat, a student who understands America and its people, Count Sforza has written a book which no observer of international affairs can afford to miss.



Stephen Gwynn: From an Etching by Valer Ferenczy.

"A Gude Tale . . . Twice Told"

The Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Stephen Gwynn. London: Thornton Butterworth. 15s. net.

BY COMMON consent, Lockhart's "Scott" is one of the greatest biographies in the English language. Many competent judges, indeed, place it second only to Boswell. Anyone, therefore, who would tell once more the story of the author of "Waverley" has a high standard before him. This Mr. Stephen Gwynn freely admits; he has no vain ambition of superseding Lockhart. But, as he says: "Lockhart's biography was planned on a scale which renders it inaccessible to all but patient readers." Perhaps it would have been more accurate to say, "readers with plenty of leisure." And he adds, quoting Cuddie Headrigg in "Old Mortality," "A gude tale's no the waur of being twice told, I trow."

Certainly no one is better qualified to repeat this "gude tale" than Mr. Gwynn. He is an accomplished and experienced writer, and his book on Tom Moore in the "English Men of Letters" is one of the best of that famous series. But here he has a different task and he approaches it in an appropriately different temper. Moore was a likable man—the exigent Byron liked no one better—but he was compact of amiable foibles; hence a satirical touch is hardly to be avoided in any account of him. Scott, on the other hand, even if his lavishments on Abbotsford be deemed a foible, stands beyond the shafts of satire. No man who ever wielded a pen is worthier of both love and admiration. It is with love and admiration that Mr. Gwynn writes of him.

But Scott the man is one thing, Scott the author another. About the quality of the first, there is no question. About the second there are two opinions, and one or other of them is usually held with singular definiteness. Either you are an enthusiast for the Waverley Novels or you cannot read them at all. For one in the latter camp to write of Scott would be absurd. He could write only half a book. For while Scott's story is of great interest apart from his books, the books played a great and increasing part in his story.

Be that as it may, Mr. Gwynn is among the "Waverley" enthusiasts, though he is an enthusiast who can discriminate. His analysis of that wonderful series of tales, with their wide range of portraiture, is excellently just; and for once in a way the poems are made the subject of intelligent criticism. While admitting the alloy of fustian in their romanticism, he appreciates the power of stirring narrative in them, and he lays proper emphasis on the quality of their author's lyric gift at its best. Scott's lyrics, like Dryden's, through so often being imbedded in inferior material, have lacked their due meed of appreciation.

Scott was the least introspective of writers, but no man can keep himself altogether out of his books. Mr. Gywnn has a descerning and an interpretive eye for the personal touches in novels and poems alike. He has the skill, too, to evoke the atmosphere of that Border country which Scott knew and loved so well, and which conditioned all the best of his art.

The Unicorn Legend

The Lore of the Unicorn, by Odell Shepard. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.

THE unicorn legend is not a mere minuscule of pedanticism. It is a legend that has persisted in literary form for more than 2400 years and which goes still further back into archaic art and tradition. In medieval and modern times it has formed an important item in symbolic art; it has been the subject of much discussion by scholars and even by natural scientists. It was responsible for a once-flourishing form of trade, and it has found permanent recognition in the British Royal Arms.

All this may be granted as proof of the importance of the unicorn legend. But, still, a book about the unicorn might not be important except to the student of art or of folklore, were not the writer able to adorn with grace the results of his research and add creative thinking to scholarship. Odell Shepard has done this, writing with ease and wit and realizing the legend as something vital and beautiful. His tolerant, slightly skeptical, yet thoroughly humanistic attitude is a delight to any reader who loves the past; loves it wisely and not too well.

Professor Shepard frankly admits that, like his predecessors, he has hunted the unicorn chiefly in libraries. "For me the unicorn is interesting," he writes, "almost entirely as a denizen of 'the Monarch Thought's dominions.' Whether there is or not an actual unicorn . . . he cannot possibly be so fascinating as the things men have dreamed and thought about him."

The unicorn first emerged into Western literature in the writings of Ctesias, a Greek physician of the fourth century B. C. Down through the pagan centuries the unicorn gleamed faintly, rarely, here and there; but it was the Christian era that made him a part of common thought. Through the Greek translation of the Old Testament, and through the moralizing fables known as the Bestiaries, the unicorn was taken into the very heart of myth and symbolism. It did not matter that no one in medieval Europe ever saw a unicorn. He became significant to the imagination of writers, artists, monks and laity. In stained glass and tapestry, on corbels and cornices, and finally on the British Coat of Arms, the comely, one-horned creature appeared, a symbol that conveyed a clear meaning to medieval men and women, who were more instructed in symbolism than we.

Were there really unicorns? There were the horns, to be sure, long, slender and striated. But the creature they grew on did not walk the earth. Instead, he swam the deep. He was nothing more than the narwhal. The tusk of that whalelike creature became an article of commerce.

But Professor Shepard insists that the unicorn legend is far more than a piece of commercial "faking." "A dream," he concludes, "if it is no more than that, of such age and beauty as this of the unicorn, is far more worthy of consideration than the question whether we shall have one species more or less in the earth's fauna." Anti-humanists may sweep the book aside. Humanists will find it full of delectable fantasies, rumors, conjectures, certainties and reflections—coupled with many exquisite reproductions of the unicorn as found in tapestries, paintings and medieval manuscripts.

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Mr. Moore Recommends

Conversations in Ebury Street, by George Moore. London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d. net.

"WHAT is the use of a book," thought Alice on the threshold of her "Adventures in Wonderland," "without pictures or conversations?" Mr. Moore seems to have been struck by a similar doubt, for he has asked himself: "What is the use of a book, even though it is full of conversations and has plenty of talk about pictures, if there is no Alice to enliven the affairs?" Or, as he writes in his characteristic style, "It came upon me one day to think that my book, 'Conversations in Ebury Street,' needed the bodice and the rose, the rustle of silk." So to the talks with and of poets, painters and literary critics there has been added in this new edition a conversation with one Mrs. Harley-Caton, an admirer of Moore and a student of sentiment.

It cannot be said that the lady's appearance adds much to our knowledge of Mr. Moore and his views on life; she is cut from the same piece as are other ladies who appear in his other pages; and "the bodice and the rose, the rustle of silk," will be found of the same pattern in "Memoirs of My Dead Life." Mr. Moore need scarcely have troubled to record her one visit as a pilgrim to his literary shrine; for Mrs. Harley-Caton was already in the air of Ebury Street. One can feel her floating, like an elegant and pervading influence, through all the conversations with male visitors. It would have been more interesting had Esther Waters arrived to interrogate her originator, with the more profound and pathetic simplicity of her type.

But it is idle—and perhaps ungracious—to hint at disapproval of the rather perverse fairyland in which the later Mr. Moore has long chosen to dwell. We must say to him, as his friend Professor Tonks says to him in this book: "My dear Moore, you're untroubled with a conscience, and will never understand a certain side of life." Or, as Mr. Moore himself asserts: "We are never altogether natural; the educated cannot be." He himself has raised artifice to the essence of existence—an artifice which is heightened by gleams of Puckish derision at those whose bent is toward the more serious side of affairs. And in what a beautiful prose is this artifice enshrined—at once firm and yielding, clear and explicit in its first intention, but full of delicate undertones and suggestions! It has the apparently effortless simplicity that comes of endless practice. At his best, Moore's prose seems to flower to perfection at each phrase; there are passages in these "conversations" where one feels that it is like the grouse that he recommends at dinner to De La Mare and Freeman as having "reached its highest flavor this evening." The banal phrase is as forbidden as the "boiled chicken" which, he boasts, "has never appeared on this table." It is the art and instinct of the complete epicure.

It is, of course, a pity that the epicure cannot be content to enjoy his own feast without seeking to belittle the entertainment offered by others. It is a shame to dismiss Conrad as having merely "paid us a pretty compliment by learning to write the English language correctly"; and the notorious attack on Hardy as the author of "ill-constructed melodramas, feebly written in bad grammar," does not grow in grace as a result of a second appearance in this present volume. There are blemishes in Hardy (he admitted them himself), but we look to him for the splendor of his massed effects rather than the sustained brilliance of his detail. And, as for ill-considered detail, could anything be less apt than Mr. Moore's own observation in Ebury Street: "Keats never attracted me. . . . I think of him too frequently as a pussy cat on a sunny lawn"? The comparison might serve for Mr. Moore himself, in his well-warmed and complacent security; but for Keats, with his sense of fleeting beauty heightened by the "blind Fury" at his heels, it seems the essence of absurdity.

The Mahonys' Middle Period

The Way Home, by Henry Handel Richardson. New York: Norton. $2.50.

NOW that the three volumes of Henry Handel Richardson's Australian trilogy are available for the American public, we should strongly advise those who did not read them as they appeared to begin with the beginning and take them in their natural order. In that way one best appreciates the care the author has expended in developing the characters, and in that way, too, the story value of the entire work is greatly enhanced. A year ago an American publisher captured for Mrs. Richardson the surprised and admiring attention of a large American public with "Ultima Thule," which tells the end of the story; a few months later came the first novel in the series, "Australia Felix," and now the middle section, "The Way Home" is here. The tangled sequence, which is said to have been caused by copyright difficulties, has not spoiled the work, but it is not the best order in which to read the books. It speaks well for Mrs. Richardson that her novels have stood up so well under such crisscrossing. Now, fortunately, no one any longer has to begin at the end, return to the beginning, and end in the middle.

The trilogy tells the tale of Richard and Mary Mahony, who married in the year immediately after the great Australian gold rush of 1850, and were long and closely associated with the economic and social life of city, town and country on the island continent. The sudden towns of the mining districts, the more stable yet immature aspects of Melbourne's social fabric, the crudity and the loneliness of upcountry stations, all became familiar to the Mahonys (accent on the first syllable), as they moved from place to place, driven by Richard's implacable restlessness. There are even, in the volume just published, two trips back to England.

In a period when women were still faithful to crinoline, Mary Mahony packed her trunks and accompanied her husband to the mother country. She had no wish to go, but Dr. Mahony, who had never really liked Australia, had a dream of settling down to a comfortable practice in some beautiful English village. The longer he stayed away from England the more idealized became his picture of it. Soft, misty outlines, gracious old houses, gentle ways, books and music, the respect due his Townshend-Mahony lineage—these were the things he missed in the hard, bright sunshine of a bustling, sprawling, democratic new country. When "The Way Home" opens, he had given up his comfortable practice on Ballarat for the sake of returning to English trees and lanes and English ways.

Back in England, he did not like it. The sun shone too little, the people were too slow to admit a newcomer, the two places where he tried to establish himself in his profession proved to be disappointments, due partly to British conservatism, partly to his own touchy, high-handed disposition. So back to Australia again.

This time there was more pleasure in the voyage out because news had come of some fortunate investments. In spite of his unsuccessful changes Mahony was going back a prosperous man. When he reached Melbourne he found out that he was more than prosperous, was wealthy with one of those dizzy rises to affluence possible only in a country like Australia. Characteristically he plunged into extravagance. He bought a home, named it Ultima Thule, furnished it with the best to be ordered from England, purchased books to his heart's content, gave Mary a lavish allowance for dress, and even enough to satisfy her bent for helping her needy relatives and entertaining her old friends. Three children were born to them. They occupied a favored place in society. There were no more serious troubles than those springing from Mary's disposition to bear the burdens of all her friends, and Richard's ever-growing sensitiveness.

Yet again his uneasy habit drove him to change, this time to take a European tour, with a thousand small inconveniences to Mary, who longed for her own dear Ultima Thule. All the time, Richard showed himself less and less able to adjust himself to his surroundings. In the midst of their distracted sight-seeing there came news of financial loss. Richard hurried back to Australia and Mary followed with the children.

As Mary pondered on Richard's worry and the hardships they might have to face, one thought came uppermost—that nothing really mattered as long as she kept her dearest human relationships unharmed. On this note, indicating the promise that lies in Mary's power to hold the family together, the book ends.

Henry Handel Richardson, who insists that her real name shall be kept a secret, knows both Australia and England. Without being blind to the rawness of the new country, she evidently prefers its measure of democracy to the snobbishness of an older society. Snobbishness, whatever its longitude and latitude, meets with scorn at her hands. The Australians are by no means idealized. Mrs. Richardson paints their imperfections unsparingly and does not conceal the blemishes in the great number of full-bodied figures, major and minor, that she draws; but she takes them for granted as one takes one's own household.

The Russian Theater

The Russian Theater, by Rene Fulop-Miller and Joseph Gregor. Translated by Paul England. London: Harrap. £5 5s. net. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $25.

THE Russian has a marked talent for the arts which appeal to eye and ear. This talent has found its most characteristic expression in the theater. Every form of stagecraft, from the simplest to the most highly conventionalized, from the rustic mystery play to the classical ballet, has flourished in Russia during the last century and a half. The theatrical instinct, the compelling urge to dramatize self and surroundings, seems firmly rooted in Russian character. In a country where half the population is still illiterate or semiliterate, "the play's the thing," and the Soviet authorities have appealed to a deep-seated popular craving in making the stage and the film two of their most important instruments of propaganda.

The writers of this book are frankly not interested in the literary aspects of the drama, and in this they seem to reflect the tendencies of the contemporary Russian stage. The play is to the Soviet producer a medium for the expression of artistic and social theories. A Russian or a foreign classic, a contemporary Soviet propaganda play, a popular drama from England or America, may equally well fill the bill; and we hasten to add that, in all probability, they would be equally unrecognizable to their authors. The histrionic art is treated with more respect. But it is the art of the producer and the designer which is the most vital thing in the Soviet theater, and for the student of this aspect of Soviet art the handsome volume before us is invaluable.

The book falls into three sections. The first contains an excellent short survey of the Russian stage from the seventeenth century to the present day. The second, which is labeled "philosophical" (the use of the word in this connection betrays the German origin of the work), discusses the principal theories of stage production current in Russia during recent years. The third and largest section contains several hundred illustrations, in half-tone and in color, of settings and costumes, most of them post-revolutionary, with photographs of leading producers, actors and dancers.

Somewhat paradoxically, the Soviet theater has continued and intensified the revolt against realism which began about 1905. The following 10 years witnessed the triumph of symbolist ideas of production and decoration; it was the age of the ballet of Daighileff and the designs of Bakst, whom Herr Gregor regards as the greatest genius of the Russian theater in the present century.

Symbolism was followed, after the revolution, by the geometrical designs dear to the Futurists. Meyerhold, who had begun as a symbolist, became the protagonist of the new school and the darling of the Soviet authorities, who detected a connection between these "extreme" forms of art and their own extreme social theories.

Cubist influence, under the impressive name of Constructivism, is visible in nearly all the present-day stage settings. Some—notably those of the architect Tatlin—are merely freakish; others have a kind of stern effectiveness and even beauty.

But we are skeptical of their mass-appeal. Complaints are heard that Meyerhold's productions are obscure; and the popular taste seems to run rather to naïve melodramas of the propaganda type which can scarcely be dignified with the name of art. The serious Russian theater has reached an impasse. The break-up of the realist tradition has been pressed to its extreme limit; the thirst of the pundits for innovation is not yet slaked. The question which confronts them is: "Whither now?" E. H. C.

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Time, Place and Loved One

Rogue Herries, by Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

WHEN the reviewer has read the 730-odd pages of "Rogue Herries" and is about to congratulate himself on a good day's work, there comes the chastening reflection that this is the third time in a year he has been called in to Mr. Walpole. How prolific the man is! The date on the last page discloses that he has actually spent at least two years on this book; but to write what is the equivalent of two novels concurrently with two others of no less respectable quality is an achievement which makes the critical pen scatch and popple with hesitation. And "Rogue Herries" is not a simple tale. To get the whole of that mountainy, water-torn country from Scafell Pike to Carlisle upon paper was labor enough: but to throw the whole scene back into the eighteenth century and to dig into the profound conflicts of a man's heart in addition was a triple task whose performance demands respect. Mr. Walpole, in search of "the time, the place and the loved one," has deliberately chosen the most difficult time, the least assailable place and, in Herries—a muscular and unlettered Byron—the most difficult loved one he could find.

For Mr. Walpole the time and the place have always been more important than the third member of the poet's trinity. Whenever I feel, as I have felt in this novel, one of those muddling northern mists descending suddenly upon his characters and see them vanishing into a haze of rosy worthiness or villainy, I put down the book and remember that Mr. Walpole's characters are distillations of his powerful sense of association and environment. He is our supreme sentimental novelist—in the good and the bad sense of the word—an artist in the avuncular smoothing over of the rough difficulties of life, whose basic remedy for all ills is a holiday.

A Drastic Climate

The usual place is Cornwall, but Herries, a rake, a tyrant, a bad husband, a cruel master and tender father, but withal a man of his age, demanded a drastic climate. He dragged his sobbing wife and his frightened children from Doncaster to his ramshackle house in one of the most wild and solitary dales of Cumberland, and there fought the demon in himself. Here were a land and climate like himself; rough, cold, stormy and lonely, intermittently relieved by times of the fairest tenderness. Herries dominates the book and the conflicts of his complex nature are ever before the reader; his most permanent emotion is his affection for David, his son, who returns the affection and has none of his father's wildness. The harmony of this affection is rarely troubled. Yet a haze of sentiment hangs over these two characters, twin peaks which shine clearly from time to time in the narrative, but which are oftener clouded.

The main difficulty is that Herries is too sad and lonely a man for a villain, and David too unresponsive for a hero. We have, in the main, only Mr. Walpole's word that Herries is a bad man and his son a good one. There is something mysterious and inconclusive about Herries's self-disgust, something vague about it which does not make his tenderness and his craving for something higher remarkable. One feels that Mr. Walpole has given his dog a bad name. The two important periods at which the clouds lift from father and son are: in the opening chapters, when David, as a young child, is traveling with his father to their new home at Rosthwaite; and later, when Herries is moved to a humble and profound love for Mirabell Starr, a tinker's protégée. In these two episodes—though there are other intervals of bright reality—the child is visible and alive, and the father has more of the exact stature of a man, and less of the obscurity of a hulk. In fact, those opening and closing chapters reveal most clearly what an experienced artist Mr. Walpole is. By planting the opening scene in a wayside inn at night, with the urgency of journey in the air, and by showing Herries in heroic magnificence through the eyes of his son, Mr. Walpole strikes a splendid romantic chord whose reverberations can be long felt through the story. Again, the arrival at Rosthwaite is unforgettable. Such episodes are tokens of a master hand.

Historical Background

Mr. Walpole is fairly successful with his historical background. Jacobite intrigues and the march of the Young Pretender into Carlisle are part and parcel of his scheme. But where he has steeped his sensibility in the feeling of place, his time atmosphere frequently has the air of having been industriously collected and imposed. He is conscious that he is writing of another period and in such gratuitous phrases as "for it was a coarse age," he imperils over and over again the reader's illusion. A novelist should accept the standards of the age he has chosen and make no awkward apologies or explanations. If he follows Mr. Walpole's method he will give the reader a clumsy, Wardour Street impression. However, "Rogue Herries" is a rich piece of romantic fiction whose felicities remain in the memory long after its confusions are forgotten.

V. S. P.

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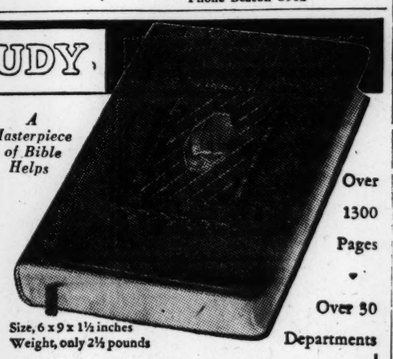

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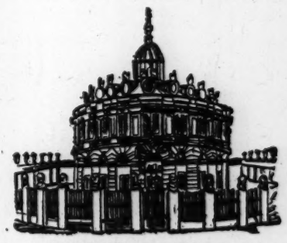

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THE HOME FORUM

Snowdrops From Yale

BECAUSE I like to think of England as she was in the long, long ago, all thick with flowers; even to maintain that Pliny was right when he said she was called Albion because of the multitude of white wild roses that covered her wastes and wildernesses; I have long wanted to write about her wild floral treasures. And today I can do so for I have a link with friends across the water.

Set down on the table beside me in a slender glass are some lovely green-capped snowdrops which were gathered in the woods behind the tiny ancient manor house called "Plas-yn-Yale"—the family home of the famous Elihu Yale, benefactor of American scholars. They are true wild snowdrops that have slept all winter under a coverlet of deep brown leaves in those quiet woodlands of the lonely hills, and they will not be missed from their station, for, like the primroses and anenomes, too, they grow behind the old Yale homestead in tens and hundreds of thousands, just as they must have done when Elihu came visiting there as a boy. This is not usual now with England's flowers. It was so in the past, however. Henry James, for instance, writing in 1879, praises the myriad primroses of Monmouthshire lanes, which, says he, "are of the size of ripe apples," and yet of "as pale and tender a yellow as if their gold had been diluted with silver": and then he goes on to speak of the wood anenomes, too, "whose delicate flowers, each of so perfect a coinage, were tumbled along the green wayside as if a prince had been scattering largesse."

Alas, I must be a little elegiac: travelers need not too confidently expect such sights today. They need not despair of seeing flowers, but joys that were once "in widest commonalty spread" are more likely to be surprises, astonishments and windfalls: and this has come about because the wild flowers have been loved not wisely but too well. Already in the seventeenth century you may see the process of denudation beginning and read of it, too. Parkinson, for instance, in his beautiful Paradisus writes with dear misguided affections: "Windeflowers or anenomes are so full of variety and so dainty, so pleasant and so delightsome flowers, that the sight of them doth enforce an earnest longing . . . to be a possessour of some of them at least." And, who that has sat down in a wood of hyacinths or anenomes, or seen cowslips growing in a meadow, cool and sweet, will not agree? But reading the other day how Boy Scouts in America had taken under their protection the wild nut trees, which would seem to be in the same predicament as Britain's flowers, and were henceforward going to be considered the guardians rather than the pillagers of butternut and hazel bush, I could not help thinking that such a good example might be followed and the boys and girls, too, of Britain become the guardian angels of her flowers. Maybe even, like the Cumberland girl who won Dorothy Wordsworth's heart, they might sow seeds by the wayside and replant old favorites in the meadows.

"Shall we have a floral picnic?" one could say: and I think I shall say it to the children in a few weeks' time. And then we shall set out for the waterfall or woods carrying with us rootlets of woodruff, or columbine, or lily-of-the-valley, and instead of bringing home treasure, leave some behind us to refresh travelers in days to come.

That would be a new delight and pleasing to the imagination, too. Because it is in childhood that one seems nearest to the flowers. "Who has not felt with me," says Jean Paul Richter, "that frequently a rural nosegay, which was our delight when we were children in the village, through its old fragrance produced for us in cities, in the advanced years of manhood, an indescribably rapturous return to childhood, and like a flowery divinity wafts us upward to the first encircling aurora-cloud of our earliest obscure sensations. But could such a remembrance so forcibly surprise us, were not the child's perception of flowers most powerful and interior." Yes, we all agree that Richter was right; because such feelings belong to that category of things of which we may truly say "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

George Sand and Mark Twain and Richard Jeffreys have borne the same sort of testimony: Robert Browning praises "the buttercups the little childrens' flower!" and, no doubt, great Shakespeare himself could have told, had he wished to do so, how it was a tiny little Will playing in the meadow at Stratford who had gazed long and earnestly at the upstanding cowslips and so been able to describe later how they looked to the fairies:

"On their gold coats, spots there be,
These be freckles, fairy favours,
In those freckles, live their savours."

When spring is come, it is the daisies that always delight me: for in reverie, I can always see a tiny lawn in front of a little old cottage and someone, who must be myself, sitting for what seems hours and hours amidst a host of golden-crested, pink-tipped daisies, on a little plat of green, green grass. There is a blue sky with light clouds, a mountain near by, and a lark is singing overhead. Now I have daisies outside in my own garden, and I often sit among them reading or writing about birds or books, or flowers, but to see the daisy of the poets in its essence and taste of the delight, I have still to shut my eyes and remember that little weedy lawn, that was my paradise long ago. Happily there are no signs of a shortage of daisies in Britain, and, in spite of recent depredations and carelessness, a great many districts are still rich in other sorts of floral treasure. In Wales, if you drive across the Berwyns, you will find the parsley fern growing at the wayside; mountain gorses ever golden deck Snowdonia the greater part of the year, while the charming blackthorn flowers, each April, in bridal beauty, against old Harlech's steep, dark crags.

Hidden away, too, in such unfrequented places as the quiet commote or "hundred" of Yale, there are, not only many wild snowdrops, but sweet wild daffodils also, of the kind "that come before the swallow dares." In the low meadow country, too, all along the Welsh border, the flowering trees are sweet and fair; damson and wild cherry and crab apple, too, while hawthorn, which pours its sweetness out upon the happy air, is found everywhere; but a poet shall describe hawthorn:

"There are the twisted hawthorn trees
Thick set with buds as clear and pale
As golden water or green hail—
As if a storm of rain had stood
Enchanted in the thorny wood
And hearing faery voices call
Hung poised forgetting how to fall."

Now, dear far-away reader, farewell! And some day when you cross the water in springtime, come to see the beauty that makes up this ancient world of Wales—the little woodlands: the old stone homesteads with their daisied lawns; the hillsides aflame with glowing gorses and the faery hawthorns clad in white and green.

G. T.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages ..... 2 cents
16 to 22 pages ..... 3 cents
24 to 30 pages ..... 4 cents
32 pages ..... 5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59.
GENEVA: 9, Place de la Fusterie.
ROME: 23, Via Fontanella di Borghese.
VIENNA: Ferstelgasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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Florence.....11, Via Magenta

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Hindu and Victorian

Among Miss Mitford's literary activities was the editing of Finden's Tableaux, one of those richly bound annuals which delighted the Victorian heart and decorated Victorian marble tables. Of chief importance were the romantic illustrations: knights on richly caparisoned horses . . . moonlit gardens, windswept desolate shores, deserts with princely caliphs seated on majestic camels . . . King Cophetuas and gentle beggar maids. When sufficient elaborate pictures had been assembled Miss Mitford would trot amiably about among her friends assigning to each a scene about which to write an appropriate poem. If the friend were not at hand she would write:

"What I have to request of you is a poem, not shorter than forty or fifty lines, and as much longer as you choose, with a motto from any English poet that you like, on the subject of the enclosed plate. . . . The terms which my proprietors have enabled me to offer are five pounds, and a copy of the work, a two-guinea book. But the real advantage is the being included in the most splendid of these works with a very few (there are only eight writers in all) of the choicest poets of the day and sure to be seen upon the table of almost every rich person of taste in England."

Elizabeth, though inclined to doubt the value of such an annual, "gild it as you please," nevertheless was willing to oblige her friend. Her first assignment was a picture of Hindu maidens beside the Ganges River. For it she composed a Romance of the Ganges which showed the scholar's inability to write anything however trivial, without investigation of the material and a display of learning. . . . On such fare did annuals thrive.

Miss Mitford was pleased both with the poem and with her new friend. —LOUISE SCHUTZ BOAS, in "Elizabeth Barrett Browning."

Easter Day

First, along the sheltered nooks,
The crocus runs in little brooks
Of joyance, till by light made bold,
They show the gladness of their looks
In shining pools of white and gold.

The tiny scilla, sapphire blue,
Is gently seeping in, to strew
The earth with heaven; and sudden rills
Of sunlit yellow, sweeping through,
Spread into lakes of daffodils.

The hyacinths, with fragrant heads,
Have overflowed their sandy beds,
And fill the earth with faint perfume,
The breath that Spring around her sheds.
And now the tulips break in bloom!

A sea, a rainbow-tinted sea,
A splendour and a mystery,
Floods o'er the fields of faded gray:
The roads are full of folks in glee,
For lo,—today is Easter Day!

—HENRY VAN DYKE, in "Songs Out of Doors."

Train Acquaintances

She made a story, half unconsciously, of every one about her. Of the pretty girl alone, with no elaborate traveling arrangements, going only, it was evident, from one way-station to another, perhaps to spend a summer day with a friend. Of the stout old country grandmamma, with a basket full of doughnuts and early apples, that made a spiciness and orchard fragrance all about her, and that she surely never meant to eat herself, seeing, first, that she had not a tooth in her head, and also that she made repeated anxious requests of the conductor, catching him by the coat-skirts as he passed, to "let her know in season when they began to get into Bartley"; who asked, confidentially, of her next neighbor, a well-dressed elderly gentleman, if "he didn't think it was about as cheap comin' by the cars as it would ha' ben to hire a passage any other way?" and innocently endured the smile that her query called forth on half a dozen faces about her. The gentleman, without a smile, courteously lowered his newspaper to reply that "he always thought it better to avail one's self of established conveniences rather than to waste time in independent contrivances"; and the old lady sat back,—as far back as she dared, considering her momentary apprehension of Bartley, —quite happily complacent in the confirmation of her own wisdom.

There was a trig, not to say prim, spinster, without a vestige of comeliness in her face, save the comeliness of a clear, clean, energetic expression, —such as a new broom or a bright tea-kettle might have, suggesting capacity for house thrift and hearth comfort,—who wore a gray straw bonnet, clean and neat as if it had not lasted for six years at least, which its fashion evidenced, and which, having a bright green tuft of artificial grass stuck arbitrarily upon its brim by way of modern adornment, put Leslie mischievously in mind of a roof so old that blades had sprouted in the eaves. She was glad afterwards that she had not spoken her mischief.

What made existence beautiful to all these people? These farmers, who put on at daybreak their coarse home-spun, for long hours of rough labor? These homely, home-bred women, who knew nothing of graceful fashions; who had always too much to do to think of elegance in doing? Perhaps that was just it; they had always had something to do, something outside of themselves,—in their honest, earnest lives there was little to tempt them to a frivolous self-engrossment. . . .

* * *

"Good-by. Here's where I get out. And there they all are to meet me." . . .

Leslie saw the plain, kindly woman surrounded in a minute by half a dozen eager young welcomers and claimants, and a whole history came out in the unreserved exclamations of the few instants for which the train delayed.

"Oh, it's such a blessing you've come! I don't know as Emma Jane would have been married at all if you hadn't!"

"We warn't sure you'd get the letter."

"Or as Aunt 'Nisby would spare you." . . .

"You're to trim the cake," began one of the young girls again, crowding up. "She says nobody else can. Nobody else ever can. And"—with a little more mystery—"there's the veil fix. She says you're used to wedd'n's and know about veils; and you 'as down to Lawrence at Lorany's. And she wants things in real style. She's dreadful pudjicky, Emma Jane is; she won't have anything without it's exactly right."

The plain face was full of beaming sympathy and readiness. The stiff-looking spinster woman, with the "grass in the eaves of her bonnet," . . . was here in the midst of young joy and busy interest, making them all her own; had come on purpose, looked for and hailed as the one without whom nothing could ever be done. . . . What difference did it make whether she wore an old bonnet with green grass in it, or a round hat with a gay feather? whether she were fifteen or forty-five, but for the good she had had time to do? whether Lorany's wedding down at Lawrence had been really a stylish festival or no? There was a beauty here which verily shone out through all.—MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY, in "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life."

Circumscribed

Sir Winter is a bachelor
And prided himself on it
Till he caught a glimpse of April once
In a lovely new spring bonnet.

If you should chance to meet with May
With lilacs in her hair
And crimson tulips in her hand,
Beware, Proud One! Beware!

Sir Winter, crusty bachelor,
Would prove a lover rash
Should he meet June in apple-green
With roses at her sash.

PAMELIA PEARL JONES.

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Prune Orchards of the Santa Clara Valley. From a Wood Engraving by Virginia de S. Litchfield

THERE is a section of country in California, near San Francisco, known as the Santa Clara Valley. Here, in the spring, nature unfolds an exquisite gift of loveliness. The grays and browns of winter disappear. Spring, returning, covers the land with whiteness as far as the eye can see. Here are the white blossoms of prune trees. Here one small orchard follows another across miles of rolling country. Here also are white bungalows, situated among the trees, the homes where the owners dwell on terms of intimacy with their fruit trees.

In the wood engraving "Prune Orchards of the Santa Clara Valley," Miss Litchfield has given the impression of a happy homestead, warm in the sunshine of spring. The bungalow is tucked back from the road, among the trees. It rests firmly on the ground and seems a part of it. The trees, in neat rows, spring with vigor and strength from the ground.

In the contrast of the black trunks of the prune trees with the white of the bungalow, and also of the dark rich earth with the white of the blossoms, Miss Litchfield has found a subject well adapted to wood engraving. Although her treatment is decorative, we do not lose any of the enjoyment of the bright spring day and of the feeling of out of doors.

Greeting

To the ends of all creation
Let the greeting speed:
"Christ is risen! Alleluia!"
"He is risen indeed!"

DOROTHY THODY.

South Carolina Easter

It is Easter in South Carolina, and strange beauty lies upon the earth.

The live oaks are fresh with sudden green. The needles of the pine are a pale gold aura of the forest. The tulip tree is a green bouquet. Over magnolia and holly are flung the starry blossoms of the yellow jasmine. Festoons of wistaria and gray moss are reflected in the black glass water of the cypress swamp with an otherworld loveliness. Gold-green trumpets of the pitcher plant are lifted up among the lilies of the field. The green-bay fills the air with the soft sweet perfume of the South.

At the door of every Negro cabin the china trees have dropped their berries, changed from white loveliness to the likeness of carved ivory, brown with honorable age, and bloom now with lilac flowers. Each cabin door is open, and a fat-wood fire burns on every hearth. The front wall of each has been newly whitewashed for a great day.

And from the little church at the edge of the plantation where the Easter sun danced today at dawning come straggling through the dusk of the cotton fields the dark children of the black water swamps and the low country, dressed in all the colors of the joyous earth, laughing in the exultation of the Easter gladness.

La nuova Nascita

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

L'ANTICO adagio che non vi è strada maestra per l'erudizione vale per ogni ramo dell'istruzione. La persona i cui bisogni materiali sono stati sempre soddisfatti senza grande sforzo da parte sua, che ha goduto di molti vantaggi senza dover lavorare per essi, prima o dopo si accorge che, se vuole ottenere un'istruzione, deve lavorare per essa. Questo è vero non solo riguardo all'ottenere conoscenze umane, ma altresì riguardo alla massima istruzione: quella di apprendere come vivere bene. Cristo Gesù disse all'imbarazzato Nicodemo: "Vi convien nascer di nuovo". La sofferenza può alle volte servire da suono di tromba che ci rende consci della necessità della nuova nascita che viene per mezzo della consapevolezza della verità; ma comunque questo risveglio spirituale abbia luogo, richiede uno sforzo paziente e perseverante per far fruttificare il seme del retto desiderio.

Saulo, dopo chiamato Paolo, risvegliato da una visione mentre era in cammino verso Damasco, chiese: "Signore, che vuoi tu ch'io faccia?" Il resto della sua vita dimostrò che egli fu obbediente alla celeste visione. Alcuni, come San Paolo, hanno avuto una visione, hanno provato i fremiti di una nuova nascita; ma, quando furono messi alla prova per le vie famigliari della vita quotidiana, essi, contrariamente a San Paolo, sembrano privi della fede e del coraggio necessari per dimostrare vera la loro visione. Nella parabola del seminatore, Cristo Gesù descrisse le differenti condizioni di suolo nel quale il seme fu gettato: una parte cadde in buona terra, una parte lungo la strada, una parte in luoghi pietrosi, una parte sopra le spine. E la semenza che cadde in buona terra "portò frutto, qual granel cento, qual sessanta, qual trenta". Il Maestro indicò in tal modo che la fruttificazione può essere anticipata quale risultato della nuova nascita.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive a pagina 15 di "Miscellaneous Writings": "La nuova nascita non è l'opera di un momento. Comincia con i momenti, e continua cogli anni; momenti di abbandono a Dio, di semplice fiducia e gioconda adozione del bene; momenti di abnegazione di sè stessi, di consacrazione di sè stessi, di celeste speranza, e di amore spirituale". Col ponderare la natura di questi momenti, ci si rende conto che vi sono innumerevoli opportunità per ognuno di progredire spiritualmente. Coll'apprendere ad essere più desti ad essi ed a sottomettersi alla loro influenza, questi momenti di visione spirituale possono venire ad ogni momento nel lavoro quotidiano e portare molto frutto.

Con quanta facilità ci si sottomette alle volte a pensieri che sono ben lungi dall'essere divini—pensieri di paura, egoismo, risentimento, collera, impazienza! Queste e simili credenze false, qualora abbiano il permesso di entrare nel pensiero, impediscono il progresso della comprensione spirituale. La nuova nascita è progressiva, ed è proporzionata alla misura nella quale abbandoniamo false credenze e facciamo posto per le spirituali, le reali, le vere. Dobbiamo costantemente essere in guardia affinchè le erbacce del pensiero falso non ostacolino il grano del pensiero puro.

Coloro che hanno fatto l'esperienza di questo risveglio ad una percezione più spirituale della Vita, trovano che il raggiungimento dell'ideale non si realizza in un attimo. Invero, il compito può spesso sembrare schiacciante, e la prospettiva può sembrare scoraggiante, ma l'insegnamento della Scienza Cristiana, qualora applicato a questo ed a tutti i problemi del bisogno umano, reca speranza e conforto e la sicura promessa di realizzazione. Rivela l'uomo quale immagine e simiglianza di Dio, e la sua vera primogenitura quale dominio spirituale. La Scienza Cristiana assicura gli onesti cercatori per la Verità che se soltanto essi vogliono superare le credenze dell'essere mortale, che sembrano celare la vera immagine, tutti hanno un'uguale opportunità di raggiungere la comprensione e la dimostrazione dell'essere spirituale. Questo nuovo-vecchio messaggio della vera natura di Dio e dell'uomo rivela agli scoraggiati, agli stanchi, agli infelici, il fatto ispirante che nessuna credenza mortale di veruna specie può ostacolare chicchessia nella scoperta del suo vero essere, quale riflesso di Dio.

Ciò che sembra ostacolare la rivelazione dell'idea spirituale nella nostra consapevolezza è la credenza materiale di un essere distinto da Dio. Questa credenza si manifesta nell'amore di sè stessi, nella volontà propria, e nella miriade delle forme del peccato. Ma qualora queste siano riconosciute false, e si rifiuti di permettere loro di albergare nei propri pensieri, essi cadono via, e ci rendiamo gradatamente conto della nostra eredità spirituale quale figliuoli di Dio. Nella gioconda consapevolezza di questo fatto, Mrs. Eddy scrive (*id.*, pag. 19): "Colui che ha pronunciato il nome di Cristo, che ha virtualmente accettato i divini diritti della Verità e dell'Amore nella divina Scienza, si allontana giornalmente dal male; e tutti i malvagi tentativi di supposti demoni non potranno giammai cambiare il corso di tale vita dallo scorrere verso Dio, la sua divina sorgente".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The New Birth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE old adage that there is no royal road to learning applies to every branch of education. One who has always had his material needs supplied without much effort on his part, who has enjoyed many advantages without having had to work for them, sooner or later discovers that if he would gain an education he must work for it. This is true not only in reference to acquiring human knowledge, but also as regards the greatest of all education, that of learning how to live aright. Christ Jesus said to the puzzled Nicodemus, "Ye must be born again." Suffering may sometimes serve as the bugle call that awakens one to the need of the new birth which comes through the realization of the truth; but however this spiritual awakening comes, it requires patient and persevering effort to bring the seed of right desire to fruition.

Saul, afterwards called Paul, awakened by a vision on his way to Damascus, asked, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" The remainder of his life proved that he was obedient to the heavenly vision. Some, like Paul, have had a vision, have felt the stirrings of a new birth; but when tested in the familiar ways of everyday life, they, unlike Paul, have seemed to lack the necessary faith and courage to prove their vision true. In the parable of the sower, Christ Jesus described the different conditions of soil into which the seed was dropped: some fell into good ground, some by the wayside, some on stony ground, and some among thorns. And the seed which fell upon good ground "brought forth fruit, some an hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold." The Master thus indicated that fruitage is to be expected as the result of the new birth.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 15 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "The new birth is not the work of a moment. It begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love." As one ponders the nature of these moments, one realizes that there are innumerable opportunities for each one to progress spiritually. As one learns to be more awake to them and to surrender to their influence, these moments of spiritual vision may come at any time in the day's work and bear much fruit.

How easily one sometimes surrenders to thoughts which are far from Godlike—thoughts of fear, selfishness, resentment, anger, impatience! These and similar false beliefs, when allowed to enter thought, hinder the progress of spiritual understanding. The new birth is progressive, and is proportionate to our letting go of false beliefs and making room for the spiritual, the real, the true. We need constantly to watch lest the weeds of wrong thinking hinder the wheat of pure thought.

Those who have experienced this awakening to a more spiritual apprehension of Life, find that the attainment of the ideal is not accomplished all at once. Indeed, the task may oftentimes seem overwhelming, and the outlook discouraging, but the teaching of Christian Science, when applied to this and all problems of human need, brings hope and comfort and the sure promise of fulfillment. It reveals man as the image and likeness of God, and his true birthright as spiritual dominion. Christian Science assures honest seekers for Truth that if they are only willing to overcome the beliefs of mortal selfhood, which seem to hide the true image, all have equal opportunity to attain to the understanding and demonstration of spiritual selfhood. This new-old message of the true nature of God and man reveals to the discouraged, the weary, the unhappy, the inspiring fact that no mortal belief of any kind can hinder anyone from finding his true selfhood, as the reflection of God.

That which seems to hinder the unfolding of the spiritual idea in our consciousness is the material belief of a selfhood apart from God. This belief is manifested in self-love, self-will, and the myriad forms of sin. But when these are recognized as false, and we refuse to allow them to occupy our thoughts, they drop away, and we gradually realize our spiritual heritage as the sons of God. In joyful recognition of this fact Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 19), "He who has named the name of Christ, who has virtually accepted the divine claims of Truth and Love in divine Science, is daily departing from evil; and all the wicked endeavors of suppositional demons can never change the current of that life from steadfastly flowing on to God, its divine source."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

World Full of Music

It must be the song of the brook that the robin is throating in full deep song at evening time. After all, the little pasture brook is within singing distance of the orchard, where he has his homestead, and where he sits on his doorstep to sing one last song before the blue darkness comes caressingly over the dear familiar things that have made the day so rich.

And what could be more natural than that at the end of a busy day he should pause on a tree branch, at the edge of a brook, to try a note or two. And what could be more natural than that after trying a note or two and liking the sound, he should burst forth in a cadenza of sheer joy for the beauty of the world in which he so fortunately finds himself, and in the fullness of a fragrant evening in May. And if those bubbles of song as they fall over each other in joyful cadence should fall on leaf and tree and flowers, how natural that at last they should slip into the singing brook. Then he, liking the sound of their singing with the tumbling waters, would try again and again until his song and the song of the brook were so happily blended that no one could tell them apart.

Water has the charm of music, not only in rhythm, cadence and melody, not only in its ripples, sparkles and play, but rather more in the quiet majesty of unfathomed greatness. The tender moods, the soothing and restful qualities, in water, as in music, can take from one all the accumulated cares of a busy day, and leave him cool, reposed and rested.

Primitive musical instruments, history and tradition tell us, were motivated by water power, and it is fitting that the great diapason of the organ should draw its force from the water that so naturally sings its deep praise in a thundering waterfall, or in the vox humano which follows its path down the mountainside.

The sound of a band of skilled musicians interpreting the great work of an inspired composer most nearly touches perfection when it is so natural, so unfeignedly noble in its simplicity, as to seem one with the great orchestra of nature. Sometimes a musician takes his violin, polished by years of cherishing, and draws from it tender vibrant sounds as if thought were singing. The long pure threads of sound seem drawn from secret sources into slender being with all the delicacy of inspiration, and all the strength of unmeasured volume. It is as if it were drawing from the heart sounds which before were only vibrant aspirations, as if at last the musician had found a medium of outward expression for that which before could only breathe its beauty.

In water this same exquisite beauty, this same fragile impulse, sings when some cool spring-fed brook plays on a little barrier of stone, making a miniature waterfall, and with silver sound slips into a little cup of hollowed rock. Oh, the world is full of music, it is small wonder that mankind has put its ingenuity to work to repeat, reiterate and play upon these sounds.

Have you ever chanced, on an evening in spring, to pass a marshy meadow in which is a little pool of water gathered from the melted snow, and there heard a thousand little bells in melodious sweetness singing happily? But they are not bells at all! These are the little peepers—the woodland water babies, singing because it is good to be living in such a splendid meadow, in such a lovely world, singing their little good-night songs to all their meadow friends.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Folk Dance Class

By DOROTHY THODY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London, Eng.

SOME of the girls had done country dancing for several years. The name of Cecil Sharp was familiar to them as their own. Some had danced in open competitions, and had golden memories of the informal gathering afterward when armies of children squatted on the floor, open-mouthed, while Mr. Sharp talked about dances and their making, the long history of the people behind them, and their significance then and now. Even the proud donors of a "certificate of merit" of the school honors felt that they had gained infinitely more than they dreamed of, from that quiet talk. Some had footed it merrily in country dance parties, and had on occasion stood up boldly in a new dance with only their own wits and sharp eyes to help them through.

Some—and these were mainly boys—were beginners. The superior claims of football, hockey, baseball and cricket had left folk dancing a pale ghost in an undefined background, relegated with net ball and rounders to the exclusive possession of the girls. A run of persistent bad weather, however, with the playing field a perilous swamp and the leaden skies pouring forth more and still more rain—combined with the contagious jollity of sundry tunes—brought a short row of disconsolate noses to the glass panels of the door.

"May those boys come and dance, too?" chorused the girls, smitten by masculine distress. The row of noses vanished in a flash! One by one they reappeared, looking more confident than before. One by one the supremely awkward squad was inveigled within, each taking shelter as never before behind the protection and prestige bestowed on him by the girl who had seized him as partner.

"I," said the teacher, "will go and get your preparation excused, and you can learn a few steps in the meantime from your partners."

So Seriously

So she disappeared, and left them grimly hopping and skipping, siding, arming, setting and turning single. When she returned the worst of the plunge was over, and they were prepared to "let the music carry them" (or to try to, at all events).

And thus was instituted the hour for "mixed teams"—in some respects the most hilarious of the whole week. Not one child would willingly forgo it. Be the schooling never so severe, the criticism never so pointed, the laughter and fun, the good glamour of the dance, more than outweighs it. Here the senior boy, and exalted personage who likes essay writing and who is reputed to have had 12 sums right in as many minutes, and whose stony regard withers to decrepitude the unhappy owner of dirty hands and unpolished boots, even this uplifted one is routed to the last ditch of ignominy and shame by a small fat girl who scorns his skipping and pours contempt on his prowess in the Sheepskin Hey. Here the wretched historian whose name did not even appear (oh sting of stings!) on last term's examination list carries all before him with an exhibition jig. Here, among the more advanced dancers, the lordly sixth and the lower fourth (small and of no repute) foot it merrily together in "Rigs o' Marlow."

Johnny is a performer upon the mouth organ. Quite early in his career as a folk dancer he was fired with a desire to "play for 'em," presumably because the teacher, on occasions, sat on a corner of the table and fiddled the dancers through their entrancing maze. At any rate Johnny learned some tunes and set to work to practice them into perfection. What hilarious gatherings those were! Picture if you can the dancers obligingly, if precariously, poised, while Johnny howls dismally up and down his mouth organ after some elusive note. Engaging as it is to see him, cross-legged on the table, warbling his class successfully through "The Flowers of Edinburgh" or "Mad Robin," the real thrill belongs to the day when he first adventured upon either tune and the class undertook, stifled with laughter and weariness as it might be, to "see him through it."

Indefatigable

Dorothea is an enchanting little person at any time. In the country dance class she is irresistible. Her mother calls her "stockily built," and she wears a white woolen jersey over a brief navy skirt, thick white wool stockings and little soft boots that end somewhere below the ankle. Her flaxen hair, parted in the center and smoothed down on either side of her round, fat face, is screwed into two tight little plaits that stick out stiffly at right angles to her head. She is an indefatigable dancer, and, when older and slimmer girls have fallen out to rest, hops up like a pert, fat robin and demands yet another dance. She shows scant mercy to her unfortunate partners, and not the most labored pants soften her heart.

Next to her dances Irene, also small and fat and very rosy. She wears socks that sag a little round her ankles, and wears her hair cut like that of a medieval page, and always protrudes her tongue a fraction as she dances. These are the two "babies" of senior school, and have aforetime been alternately petted and ruled by both girls and boys. But now all that is changed—in the country dance class, at any rate. The most eminent sixth former becomes as apologetic clay in Dorothea's hands, and the captain of the football team has been surprised hopping gloomily round a room at recess under the stern tuition of Irene!

What fun that class has had. What laughter at one another and themselves. What triumphs and defeats. There has been as much solid team work here as on the playing field, as keen a sense of honor and self-discipline as ever the first eleven knew. Best of all, there has been such merry help generously offered, generously accepted. Gibes and criticisms have been so warm-hearted, so wholly hilarious, that everyone has prospered thereby. They have learned far more than the dance! Perhaps that is why, in spite of eclipse and neglect, the dances still lived on in secluded corners and forgotten villages, waiting only the master hand that was to collect them and marshal half a country at the first strains of "Morris On."

Pooh Store at Tower Hill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wilmington, Del.

A PROJECT that has netted its young investors a tidy sum, both in money and experience, is the Pooh Store, now a regular business of the sixth grade at Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Del. Last fall these children read A. A. Milne's "Winnie the Pooh," and discovered that Winnie or Pooh for short was always wanting a little "smackerel" of something. They got their heads together and figured out that the pupils at Tower Hill School might like a little "smackerel" of something too, after the strenuous hours of a school day, and furthermore they foresaw sixth-grade arithmetic as a live thing, instead of just so many figures. So inevitably a store developed, and just as inevitably the name Pooh got attached to it. Now any child, teacher, parent, or visitor who feels at all "smackerellish" can relieve that feeling by patronizing the Pooh Store, where every afternoon from 2:45 to 4 efficient boy or girl clerks sell them crackers, cakes, sugar, wafers and fruit.

Plans for the store were begun in the middle of October. Boys from the grade made the necessary counter and a loan of $2 was negotiated with the Tower Hill School Bank, the money being used to pay for the initial purchase of merchandise. A note, bearing interest at 6 per cent and with a promise to pay any loss from personal accounts, was signed by three members of the class. Great was the relief of the sixth grade when a short time after the store opened the money was paid back and the canceled note was in their hands.

Committees were appointed to take care of the different phases of the work, as buying, selling, keeping accounts, caring for goods, etc. These committees are now appointed each Friday to serve the following week. That each child is anxious to do his part is evident by the interest and zeal they all show in carrying out their special duties. "Do you like to work in the store?" one child was asked. "I certainly do," was the answer. "I now can make change that is needed and quickly, too. I love to wait on customers."

Always Open for Business

The store actually opened on Oct. 22, and has run continuously ever since. Every Tuesday a salesman from a local biscuit company visits the grade and gets an order. This necessitates the pupils' taking an inventory of the stock each week. The biscuit company offered a discount of 5 per cent for a certain amount of goods bought and a larger discount for larger amounts. Like true financiers, the children set about to find ways and means to increase their sales in order to increase their orders. They worked out new ways of advertising, and found that by offering a greater variety of merchandise their sales mounted. Hence new goods were added from time to time. Like all businesses, this one has had its losses, one especially being that from a poor grade of apples on which the loss was greater than the profit. This gave the boys and girls a wholesome and helpful lesson in unwise buying.

One of the biggest tasks involved in an undertaking like this is the keeping of accounts. That it is no trifling matter, even for this Pooh Store, can readily be seen by the fact that over $350 has been handled by these children. A period in class each morning is devoted to entering deposits and checking items in a simple account book. Order sheets are checked when the new order comes in, and checks are written monthly in payment of the bills, the work being done by different pupils. The money earned will probably be used for something that will be of use to the whole school.

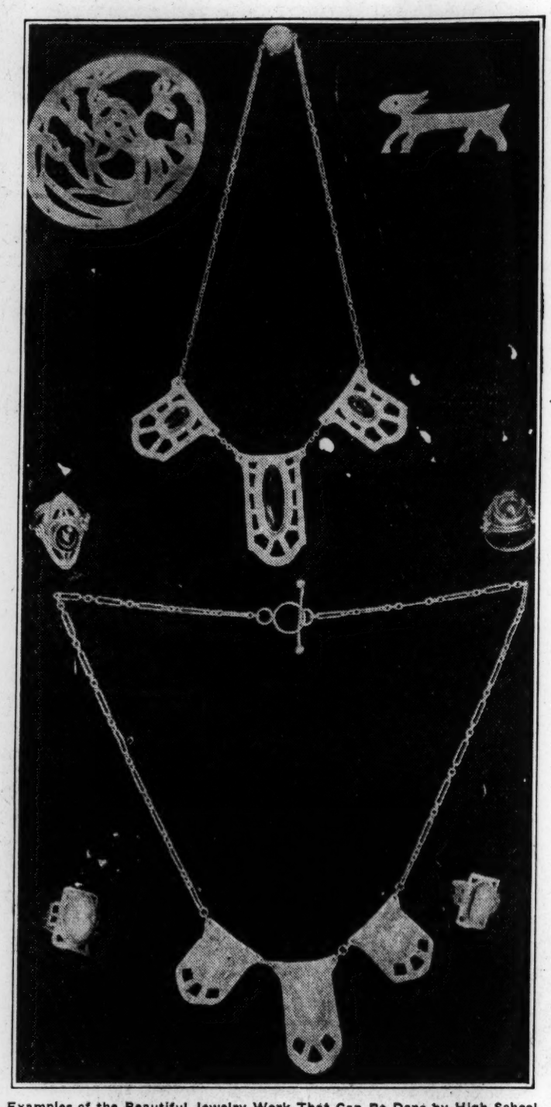
The teacher in charge of the children feels that the store has been a very worth-while educational factor. These boys and girls are having a real experience in buying and selling, in co-operating with others in carrying out a piece of work, and in seeing that the work is well done. The arithmetical values are very definite and evident. Actual problems in interest, promissory notes, discount, keeping accounts, etc., have arisen and have had to be solved by these pupils. Every child has learned to make change accurately and quickly, and has had experience with a simple account and check book. One of the greatest values is the training in responsibility that comes from serving in the store when other interests are calling.

A Buyers' Success, Too

The Pooh Store has been a success from the buyers' viewpoint also. One needs only to see the numerous persons having a "smackerel" of something every afternoon to realize that fact. Thus the sixth grade of Tower Hill School has served a real community need, and the pupils in that grade are having not only the experience of helping to educate themselves, but the satisfaction that comes from serving others and doing it successfully.

Plans are now afoot for the investment of the profits of the store in a suitable type of investment security, so that additional training may be had in a real business transaction.

One of the major aims of education is to develop a social and community consciousness in the child. It would seem that this unit of work is in every sense an experience that will bring rich results and meet this objective. These children are working in a real situation, carrying on a real job, both group and individual, and as a result they are actually functioning as a community with a community consciousness of their interests and needs.



Examples of the Beautiful Jewelry Work That Can Be Done by High School Pupils. This Was Made by the Art Class in the Pontiac, Mich., High School.

High School Pupils as Able Makers of Costume Jewelry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Minneapolis, Minn.

GRANDMOTHER sighs and says Polly's fingers are all thumbs with a thimble. When she was a girl, she embroidered intricate figures on a sampler. It may be true that modern youths do not sew fine seams. But they do know how to use their hands, and in the making of costume jewelry they do, the piercing, donning, filing and stone setting it requires with a savoir-faire that might have stumped Grandmother.

That classes in jewelry making are also classes in patience and business ability is the belief of Mrs. Mary C. Christian, head of the art department of Pontiac (Mich.) high school.

The illustration shows work of students in jewelry making in that department. This school is one of a few high schools in the country to offer such courses in its curriculum.

In the showcase on exhibition this year were rings and bracelets, brooches, chains and pendants of intricate and lovely design, worked in gold and silver and set with semi-precious stones. They looked worthy of a high-class jewelry store, but the craftsmen were high school students of from 15 to 18 years.

"It takes an immense amount of patience to perfect each portion of a design," said Mrs. Christian. "The students are so fascinated by their vision of the completed object that it is difficult to get the proper amount of work on a piece. Young America," she added smiling, "is always in a hurry." She said she believed the process of jewelry making to be both cultural and practical.

It was explained that while each student buys his own material, the individual cost is nominal as most sell enough pieces to make up for their outlay as well as to make a small profit. This keeps the course entirely democratic from the financial standpoint.

"Virginia, for instance," she said, pointing out a young girl bent in absorption over her work, "is a good workman and a good salesman. She paid something like $23 for material and sold half her completed pieces for $27." She held up a jade dinner ring. "In this one ring Virginia has had to master the use of a number of fine tools and the processes of sawing, filing, bending, soldering and polishing, among others."

Other subjects offered by this department are pottery making, batik-ing, block printing and rudimentary sculpture.

"We don't attempt to make artists of these boys and girls," the director said, "but only to enhance their appreciation of everything beautiful, and perhaps to find out the few here and there of special ability who might otherwise never discover their own genius."

Finding Time for Extras

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Topeka, Kan.

There are times when the routine duties of the day seem irksome and refreshment comes more quickly through a "change of pasture," so to speak. This holds true in the schoolroom as well as elsewhere, and at such times there are many interesting diversions along as many lines of study, that will prove both pleasant and instructive.

In some instances where the teacher is allowed freedom in preparation and presentation of studies, regular topics are taken up in this way, lending themselves to worthwhile adventures along interesting "detours." One example, for instance is a short time study of art and artists, say once a week covering a specified period. This sort of adventure means more outside work for the instructor, but will well repay in added interest and enthusiasm. Short biographical sketches of artists of renown, classified as to nationality, type of protrayal and the like, furnish material for the work. Where one does not have access to the art museums and other helps of this character, there are splendid reproductions or prints of famous paintings in the small and inexpensive Perry pictures, which may be ordered through any art or bookstore, in advance of such study. Often times this outside work arouses the latent talent and tastes in the individual student, and proves a lasting benefit from a purely cultural viewpoint.

Other equally delightful topics may be introduced in the study of trees, wild flowers, birds, minerals and geographical formations, such as glaciers, caves, springs and the like. While this may be covered in regular study, students, especially the younger ones, will delight in finding all they can about such things, if presented outside the regular daily lessons. This has proved in many instances to be an incentive for some intensive research on the part of pupils, and furnishes a means of introducing in an informal manner a delightful diversion from routine work.

All are not mathematical or literary geniuses, by any means, and often an undiscovered talent is revealed through study of this character, and a foundation is laid upon which to build in later years.

A Fundamental English Ideal

The English Tradition of Education, by Cyril Norwood, Head Master of Harrow School. London: John Murray. 10s. 6d. net.

"The great hope of the world lies in an education which is based on religion, on doing the will of God, and whose end is before everything else the production of character: it must put right action before knowledge and right opinion." With this as his fundamental thesis, Dr. Norwood examines the English ideal of education, its present realization in the schools, and the major problems and opportunities before its active supporters. He is convinced that there is a fundamental English ideal traceable from the days of Alfred, and he analyzes this ideal under five headings, religion, discipline, culture, athletics, service; he places religion first and gives it three chapters to one each for the others.

The second division of the book is given over to an open-minded examination of the state of the schools today. In this survey the writer shows wide knowledge and great breadth of sympathy. He deplores above all things the class feeling which tends to divide teachers into different camps. "We all of us need in this matter to repent, to clothe ourselves with a new mind." He is himself most generous in his praise of those types of schools unlike his own, and fully aware of the defects of the more privileged group. "The policeman is looked on as the friend of everybody in a great city like London, because he represents a system of order which the elementary school teacher has taught the Nation to respect."

In his later chapters Dr. Norwood examines the greater issues facing the modern world—the preservation of democracy and the preservation of peace, giving especial prominence to the relations between Europe and America. In each case he finds the work of the schools to be of paramount importance, for neither democracy nor peace can exist where there is no recognized standard of culture and character, in a world where mankind is gaining an ascendancy over natural forces which gives it unprecedented ability to build or to destroy.

It is to a growing unity of ideal between the teachers of the United States and the British Commonwealth that Dr. Norwood looks for the most potent results. In both countries the art of the teacher must be more highly valued. "It is not respected enough, and this is so . . . not merely because it is comparatively ill-paid, but because teachers seem too much to be passing on a secondhand thing of no particular value. If those who educate can so equip themselves in method and ideals that they seem to pass on something essential for life under the difficult conditions of today, so that life to those who have the gift of education is a fuller and happier thing than to those who lack it, then the status of the teacher will improve, for he will have a gift which all men desire."

Where Is the Top?

A noteworthy school record is that of Miss Amelia Wille who resigns this year after 50 fears of teaching in the schools of Nebraska City, Neb. Miss Wille began teaching in the eighth grade, wistfully peeping in at the door of the primary room as she passed each day. Soon she obtained a position in the fourth grade, and at last realized her fondest hope by being assigned to a kindergarten. Here she has staid ever since. To her, to work up was to go from the eighth graders to the little people. This is in accord with the attitude of a number of modern educators—that it is just as important to have the best teachers in the lower schools as in the upper.

College Board Examinations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HE LOOKED up at me in amazement. "College? Me? Say, I never could get in. I'd flunk those exams just as sure as anything! Why, I'd never have the ghost of a chance. I guess if Tom Rogers couldn't pass them, I'd never get even a look in."

His father had never had a chance to go to college. Neither had I, and it had been a handicap all these years. Naturally, our hope lay in the Boy, but it looked as if he were balking at the jump. We were on our way back from a visit to a farm whose owner devoted his time and money to training horses.

"Training," was the old horse trainer's favorite and oft-repeated statement, "it's all in the training!" And his parting remark to us had been: "It's all a matter of training, of starting early and keeping at it—everlastingly at it!"

The Boy was a sophomore in high school, and aside from signing his monthly report card, which had always carried passing marks, we had left his education completely to his teachers. Rather a comfortable procedure, although it had been a decided shock to some other parents whom we knew when their boys, who also had had passing marks, had failed to pass their college board examinations.

The refrain of the old horse trainer kept ringing in my ears: "Training, it's all a matter of training, of starting early and keeping everlastingly at it."

My problem seemed to be: Given a boy with average intelligence. First to arouse his confidence in his own ability. Then to convince him that by keeping everlastingly at it, if others could pass the examination he, also, could.

There was a reservation in my mind which the Boy need not know—namely, the ability of the teachers in his school to fit their pupils for the examinations, and the school's record on the college board examinations. Provided these two records were satisfactory, it was, as the boys say, squarely "up to the Boy to make good," and "up to me" to see that his home work was conscientiously and fully prepared.

In the next few days I learned many things, not the least of which was that I had failed in my part in not taking this same interest two years earlier when the boy had entered high school. The course which he had chosen then had been left entirely to him, and being a "reg'lar fellow," he had taken the path of least resistance and chosen the easiest studies which would give him sufficient points to graduate.

His choice of a college, if he ever should make one, would be a technical one, consequently he had taken but one language, as that was all that was required. French.

Now, I learned, that two languages taken in high school provide a firm foundation and are a decided help to anyone intending to enter a technical institute. German, Spanish, or even Latin, all, later, are of incalculable help in translating technical works, and are of great value the first year in getting adjusted to a hard program and many new conditions. "Starting early!" The old horse trainer's refrain came back to me.

The high school records showed that one department, the English, had often failed to prepare students sufficiently to pass the examinations, and in further interviews it developed that the failure was due to the lack of adequate written work. Many technical institutes admit students on condition in English. This means much additional work the first year in order to work off the condition, a big handicap throughout the four years, and admittedly not a fair proposition to the Boy. Could poor written work be improved? "It's all a matter of training, and keeping everlastingly at it."

It was obviously the part of the English teacher to see that an improvement was made in written work; it was my part to see that the Boy had a quiet place of his own to study at home, out of reach of the sound of the radio and the front door bell, a table to work on, good light, paper, pen, ink, pencils, a good dictionary and to see that ALL of his home work was done, fully and completely, EVERY night.

"Keeping everlastingly at it!" for the next two years. A few other things which I learned were:

Why do preparatory schools have far better records than the average high school in fitting pupils for the college board examinations?

Because they can't afford to risk their reputation as college preparatory schools. Failures mean loss of future pupils and a consequent loss of income.

Because high schools are free—preparatory schools cost money, and we never waste money as we do free opportunities.

Because we parents do not follow up home work to see if the teacher's instructions and assignments are fully carried out.

Because we parents wait until just before college board examinations before becoming worried over the outcome of the examinations. The barn door is locked after the horse is stolen.

Because in some high schools, preparation for college board examinations is left for intensive drill in the last year instead of mapping out a course of study whose aim (narrow as it really is) is the passing of the examinations, and which covers a period of four years' work in the high school.

"Training. It's all in the training. Starting early and keeping everlastingly at it!" M. M. S.

Parents' Group Buy the Extras

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

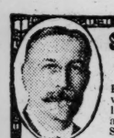
London

How the provision of school gramophones, wireless sets, projectors, and sports equipment and other necessities unprovided by the public authority had become a simple matter through the work of the parents' associations was shown at a meeting at Bedford, Eng., of parents and teachers from various parts of the county and from the neighboring part of Cambridgeshire.

At this meeting a federation of parents' associations was formed, its object being to co-ordinate parents' associations or school welfare associations in the county, and to help the individual associations by pooling experience and power. All the associations are comparatively young, none being more than three years old.

It is expected that in the rural areas, where groups of village junior schools are in process of being affiliated to new central senior schools, the respective central schools will find school welfare associations indispensable for the formation of a community of interest among parents from the group of villages concerned. The associations will, in fact, supply for the first time a valuable means of contact between such groups of villages.

Short-Story Writing



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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Spring Trade Revival Less Likely—Tone of Reports Is Mixed

The likelihood of a spring revival in trade appears to be waning. Good signs are not entirely lacking, of course, but improvement to date has been only moderate.

The cut in copper prices was a feature of this week's business developments in the United States. Even with the metal at 14 cents, as compared with 18 cents previously, buying has been only slightly increased.

European consumers responded with more alacrity than did domestic buyers, and in some instances ordered as far as two months ahead. The slightness of the increase in copper sales is attributed to apprehension that even the 14-cent level may not hold.

Steel operations gained somewhat this week, aided by orders from automobile producers who are stepping up the output of their plants.

The latest reported week for the building construction trade showed a decline in contracts compared with the preceding week.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $11,137,170,000, a decline of 7.2 per cent, compared with the similar week of 1929.

Financing by bonds totaled $98,504,000, compared with $182,111,000 last week and $39,371,500 for the like period last year.

Check Payments Lower

Crude oil production increased this week. Car loadings, indicating the amount of goods moving through primary channels, were higher in the latest reported week than in the preceding week but lower than in the corresponding periods of either last year or 1928.

Business volume, as reflected by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was lower in the week ended April 12 than in the previous week, being about 5 per cent below the level of the corresponding period last year. Wholesale prices gained slightly in the week ended April 12, but averaged about 6 per cent under a year ago.

British Trade Conditions

An undercurrent of constructive influences is making itself felt in Great Britain. While present trade conditions are far from satisfactory, the outlook is brightened by cheaper money rates which are expected to stimulate efforts toward rationalization of industry. The lower interest rates are already reflected in a quickening of investment activities.

However, employment continues at unsatisfactory levels and, with a trade depression in the basic industries, the decline in commodity prices has complicated Britain's economic problem, according to reports to the United States Department of Commerce.

Some improvement in the coal trade is expected when the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence River allows anthracite shipments to Canada.

British pig iron production has declined. Employment in the steel industry has gained, but the improvement is offset by increased unemployment in a number of other lines, the net result being a much larger registration of people out of work than at a corresponding date last year.

Reports From Other Countries

Exports from Brazil continue light. Imports are at a low level. Exchange is quiet.

Weakness of the peso exchange has caused some hesitancy in Argentine trade.

Unsettlement continues the chief characteristic of Australian business conditions. Manufacturers of wireless and electrical equipment are reported to be planning plant expansion of a large scale, however.

The trade situation in China shows little improvement, but the outlook in the Shanghai district is considered fairly promising. Export trade in Manchuria is reported active.

Indian exporters have been somewhat encouraged by a slightly better foreign demand for burlaps, rice and coal. The import trade, however, is still very much depressed.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has been irregular this week. Copper shares were under pressure, due to the cut in the price of the metal. Railroad issues were sold on poor traffic and earnings reports. Radio and electrical issues were in demand, and some speculative performing was done by high-priced specialties. Brokers' loans increased $131,000,000. Trading in stocks was in moderate volume.

The stock market at London opened the week quietly, trading in Monday's session reflecting hesitancy, due to the forthcoming budget speech by Chancellor Snowden. The retention of the McKenna and silk duties, and the announcement of a plan for strengthening of debt redemption operations, helped to balance the effects of the schedule of higher taxes. Some depression was noted in the gilt-edge section later in the week, but trading closed Thursday with a strong upswing which included most of the list.

Trading on the Paris Bourse was quiet during most of this week, with early irregularity giving way to an upward movement toward the close of the week.

Stock prices at Berlin were firm Monday but moved lower Tuesday and Wednesday. Thursday's market was irregular, with trading restricted.

The stock markets at London, Paris and Berlin will reopen after the Easter holiday, on Tuesday.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BONDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authorization for the Southern Pacific Company to issue $41,294,000 of first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds of its Oregon Lines has been asked in an application to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Southern Pacific previously was authorized to issue $61,294,000 of the bonds, but only $20,000,000 of this amount has been issued and it now desires to carry through the original financing. The securities would be sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 95 per cent of par and accrued interest.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE

The net income of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for the first three months of the year totaled $2,762,413, after all charges, equal to approximately $2.08 a share on the 1,328,860 shares of stock. This compares with a net of $2,871,641, or $2.50 a share on 1,106,610 shares, in the first quarter of 1929.

KROGER'S NEW PRESIDENT

CINCINNATI (AP)—John B. Bonham, vice-president and general manager of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, was elected president of the Piggly-Wiggly Corporation, to succeed William H. Albers, resigned. Mr. Bonham will continue as vice-president of the Kroger Company. The Piggly-Wiggly Corporation is a subsidiary of the Kroger Company, having been acquired in October, 1928.

Stock Exchange Holiday

The New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb and other leading stock exchanges and commodity markets, with exception of Chicago Board of Trade, remained closed today.

UPWARD TREND IN CONSTRUCTION WORK

Evidence now at hand indicates that combined building and engineering construction has checked its downward trend, and has turned definitely upward as compared with the early months of this year, according to a current survey by the Standard Statistics Company of New York, a portion of which follows:

"Although first-quarter results were well below those of the corresponding 1929 quarter, average daily contract awards in the first three weeks of March were so nearly on a par with a year ago as to bring almost unhoped-for encouragement to the industry at this early date in the year.

"Public works and utilities construction thus far in 1930 has run far ahead of activities in this division for the like period of 1929, and prospects are that the current expansion will be maintained. Commercial and industrial building, at the end of the third week in March, actually exceeded the levels of a year earlier, and it seems likely that operations will continue to compare favorably, month by month, with 1929 results."

GOOD INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC YEAR

International Hydro-Electric System reports for period from organization, April 1, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929, consolidated earnings after all deductions, including interest, depreciation and amounts applicable to minority common stocks of subsidiaries, of $1,837,541, which is at the annual rate of $4.25 per share, or over twice the $2 preferential dividend requirements on the average amount of Class "A" stock outstanding during the period. As at Dec. 31, 1929, there were 759,164 Class "A" shares outstanding; 1,000,000 Class "B" and 2,000,000 common shares, the latter two issues being controlled by International Paper & Power Company.

President A. R. Graustein says, in part:

"Current earnings are at a materially better rate than earnings of 1929, due to increasing contract deliveries by subsidiaries of Canadian Hydro-Electric, to normal growth in earnings of New England Power Association, and to better water conditions. For January and February, 1930, balance after all deductions amounted to more than three times preferential dividend requirements on entire amount of "A" stock outstanding or at annual rate of $6.29 a share.

In 1929, output of properties now constituting the system was 3,849,222,000 k. w. h., an increase of 31 per cent over the output of the same properties in 1928 and 86 per cent over the output in 1927.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET IS QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Extreme dullness has prevailed throughout the week in the local cloth market. Small filling-in orders only have been received for plain or fancy goods. Contract deliveries continue to furnish signs of some little activity, however. The small orders were confined principally to wide and narrow odds in the print yarn styles, marquisettes, sateens and 36-inch goods.

Sateens are quoted at 10 cents for the 4:37s and at 9 cents for the 4:70s. Prices, generally unchanged from a week ago, are as follows: 38½inch 64x60s, 7¾c; 39-inch 56x44s, 6½c; 27-inch 64x60s, 5¼c; 27inch 56x52s, 4⅞c, and 25-inch 40x32s, 2⅞c.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON

Commonwealth Edison Company for the quarter ended March 31 reports net income of $5,120,866 after charges and taxes, compared with $4,941,782 in the March, 1929, quarter. For 12 months ended March 31 net was $16,501,853, compared with $15,481,329 in the preceding 12 months. Commonwealth Edison Company in the quarter ended March 31 earned $3.73 a share on 1,372,306 shares, compared with $3.94 a share on 1,255,168 shares in March, 1929, quarter; for 12 months $12.02 a share, compared with $12.33 in preceding 12 months.

MOTOR PRODUCTS EARNINGS

Motor Products Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1930, net of $232,019 after depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to $1.17 a share on 197,366 no-par shares of common, compared with $932,474 or $6.86 a share on 130,406 common shares in the first quarter of 1929, after dividend requirements on preferred then outstanding.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT DEMAND

Electrical World reports that demand for electrical equipment and apparatus improved appreciably last week in market centers throughout the Nation. Business is brisk in most sections, with a large proportion of total sales going to central stations and industrials.

CITY STORES COMPANY

City Stores Company report for the year ended Jan. 31, compares:

	1930	1929
Net sales	$54,695,369	$55,785,953
Net	4,596,226	3,957,785
Surplus after charges	1,537,860	1,384,582

LIBERTY DAIRY PRODUCTS

NEW YORK—The report of the Liberty Dairy Products Corporation for 1929 after giving effect to the acquisition of the Harmony Creamery Co., will show profits of about $3.95 a share on the present capitalization of about 60,000 shares, Paul E. Reinhold, president, has informed stockholders

AUTOMOTIVE ACTIVITY GAINING

Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, states that from present indications automobile production during the current month will be substantially ahead of that of last month.

WARNER-QUINLAN RIGHTS

NEW YORK—Warner-Quinlan Company shortly will offer stockholders privilege of subscribing to additonal stock at $18 a share in ratio of one additonal share for each five held.

WEIRTON BLAST FURNACE

The Weirton Steel Co., a division of the National Steel Corporation, has placed in operation its new No. 1 blast furnace of 1100 tons capacity.

MORGAN MILLS OPERATIONS

Operations have been resumed at the Morgan Mills at Quitman, Ga., on a full-day basis, following a two weeks' shutdown. The company manufactures automobile tire fabrics.

ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

Alpha Portland Cement Company reports for 12 months ended March 31, 1930: Net sales $11,183,880; net $3,186,595; depreciation $1,307,497; federal taxes $225,000; net income $1,654,098; preferred dividends $140,000; common dividends $2,133,000; deficit $618,902.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY

BOSTON—D. D. Moffat of Salt Lake City will succeed Louis S. Cates as vice-president and general manager of Utah Copper Company. Mr. Cates will become president of Phelps Dodge Corporation.

RAW SILK CARGOES

Twenty-three steamers will dock at Pacific Coast ports with cargoes of raw silk for May delivery.

RAIN CHECKS UPSWING IN WHEAT MARKET

With Drought Broken Market Shows Little Resistance to Selling

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Rain put a quietus on the bull market, which had started in wheat last week, and from the high points prices slumped 10 to 11 cents. This week's market lacked any reserve buying force, and, with the shorts well in, there was not enough buying to check the flood of selling which started as soon as the drought in the Southwest was definitely broken.

There are still some large areas in Kansas and Oklahoma which have not had relief, and, according to the Kansas State report, the wheat has been seriously damaged, especially by the terrific heat spell that preceded the rains in other sections.

The Oklahoma State report was also rather doubtful. There are still many sections of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio where prospects are unfavorable. On the other hand, the Texas Panhandle section promises to have a crop that will make up for serious losses elsewhere.

Western Canada had good rains several consecutive days, leaving the moisture situation satisfactory in that quarter. Crops in the northwestern United States are in good shape. Foreign crops news is satisfactory as a rule. Moreover, foreigners in general show the same reluctance to buy freely in anticipation of future needs that they have exhibited for some time. North American clearances continue to run around 5,000,000 bushels weekly, which is less than half the rate Broomhall estimated would be necessary.

Farm Board operations have not been conspicuous in the market, although the co-operatives were credited with buying some May on the declines. It is not known whether the Farm Board agencies will lend support to more than the extent of sustaining the May delivery and cash wheat.

Efforts are said to be proving successful in regard to securing a decrease in acreage Northwest. Canadian reports indicate about the same acreage as a year ago in most sections.

Export business has been spasmodic. Periodically, Europe buys a fair amount of Canadian wheat, and then lets the market alone for several days. There is some inquiry for hard winters at the Gulf, which are not far out of line, but actual sales and actual clearances have been small. Argentine shipments showed a big falling off compared with last week. Domestic cash trade has been fair at times, and the movement continues light.

Corn reacted with wheat, but was relatively steady, with some support in the May on executions of liberal clearances of corn from Chicago. In fact, several boats have already sailed from Chicago, and the Straits of Mackinac are understood to be open. Receipts of corn continue large.

Oats followed the same general course as corn, and rye held better during the recent decline than did wheat.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4%	4%
Commercial paper	4 @4½	3¾@4
Customers' loans	5 @5½	4¾@5
Collateral loans	5½@6	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3½@4	3½@4
Four to six months	4 @4¼	4 @4¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	42½c	42⅝c
Bar silver in London	..	19 1/16d
Bar gold in London	..	84s 10½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges today	....	$438,000,000
Year ago today	$85,000,000	1,345,000,000
Balance today	....	91,000,000
Year ago today	30,000,000	144,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅛@3
60 days	3⅛@3
90 days	3⅛@3
4 months	3¼@3⅛
5 months	3⅜@3¼
6 months	3⅜@3¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Bombay	6%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	6
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	5½
New York	3½	London	3½
Philadelphia	4½	Madrid	5½
Kansas City	4	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	4	Helsingfors	6
Richmond	4	Paris	3
St. Louis	4½	Prague	5
San Francisco	4	Riga	7
Athens	7	Rome	5½
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	5	Sofia	6
Berne	3	Tokyo	5.48
Brussels	3½	Vienna	6
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.85⅞	$4.85⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0392	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1396	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0524⅜	.0524⅜	.0526
Germany—mark	.2386½	.2386½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1409⅜	.1409⅜	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2678	.2678	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅜	.0129⅜	.193
Holland—orin	.4022¾	.4022¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1747¼	.1747¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2678	.2678	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1252½	.1252½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2688½	.2688½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1936½	.1936½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅛	.0177⅛	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3737½	.3737½	..
Shanghai—tael	.4712½	.4712½	..
India—rupee	.3620	.3620	.3650
Japan—yen	.4937	.4937	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3893	.3893	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1175	.1175	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9350	.9350	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 63-64	.99 63-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER

S. H. Hale, president of the Gleaner Combine Harvester Co., estimates that "on the basis of all factors known at present," the 1930 earnings will double those of 1929, which amounted to $1,053,738.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS

American Type Founders Company estimates net profit for the six months ended Feb. 28 at $650,000 after depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $630,000 in the like period of the preceding fiscal year.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK

The name of the Engineers National Bank, Boston, will be changed to the Continental National Bank as of April 15.

Middle West Utilities Serves More Than 4000 Communities

Has Splendid Record of Increasing Earnings in Last Eight Years—Recapitalization Advantageous—Still Expanding

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 60

One of the leading companies in the United States, if not in the world, supplying power to small communities is Middle West Utilities Company, a concern with assets of more than $225,000,000 and serving a population numbering substantially in excess of 6,000,000.

It is a major utility holding company, with a consistent record of increasing earnings, and its expansion in the last eight years is particularly impressive.

The company was incorporated in 1912 to acquire public utility properties and to organize and to own subsidiaries operating primarily in the East, the middle West and the Southwest. The territory in the East, under the control of the National Electric Power Company, includes the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey and Delaware, and extends westward through Pennsylvania and Ohio and south along the Atlantic seaboard into sections of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Another large subsidiary, Central & Southwest Utilities Company, operates in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, while Kentucky Utilities Company serves Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.

Other subsidiaries, such as Illinois Northern Utilities Company, Central Illinois Public Service Company, Kansas Electric Power Company, Michigan Gas & Electric Company, Missouri Gas & Electric Service Company and Northwest Utilities operate in various middle western and northwestern states.

All in all, more than 4000 communities in 29 states are served by the big holding company with electricity, gas, water, ice, heat and railway and bus facilities.

Serves Small Communities

Middle West Utilities Company is predominantly a "small town" company, and has advertised consistently the advantages of the small town as a site for new industries and branch factories. Despite its widespread operations, the company has been enabled to reduce its operating expenses by diversification of load and by interconnection, so that fixed charges have been spread over a larger number of kilowatt hours of electric current and costs reduced by the use of larger generating units.

The company conceives that its achievement and responsibility is the provision of power supply to small communities on a scale equivalent to the service available in the great metropolitan centers, and believes that the revival of the small town is based squarely on the industrial activity which has followed the construction of wide-flung electric power systems.

An indication that Middle West Utilities is pushing such a program vigorously is to be seen in the statement of Samuel Insull, chairman, last December, when he said that the utility concerns with which he was associated planned to spend $200,000,000 in 1930 for extensions and improvements, compared with expenditures of $162,000,000 in 1929. Middle West Utilities proper spent $66,200,000 in 1929 for new construction, and about $63,000,000 in 1928.

That the company is extending its operations is evident by acquisitions in 1929. Control was obtained over Great Lakes Power Company, Ltd., and all the common stock was purchased of Holland Gas Company and Albion Gas Light Company, operating in Michigan, and controling stock interest in Pecos Valley Power & Light Company, operating in Texas.

1929 Income Has Big Gain

Early this year there was also bought 96 per cent interest in Kentucky Securities Corporation. A development which may be of major importance is a reported agreement between the company and Cities Service Company, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Texas Corporation and others for the construction of two pipe lines for conveying natural gas from the Texas Panhandle to Chicago at an estimated cost of $100,000,000.

Of interest are some operating statistics showing growth the last year or two. Sale of gas and electric appliances in 1929 totaled $14,645,434, a gain of 14 per cent over 1928. Electric customers number 1,345,847 compared with 1,290,441 in 1928; gas customers 242,479 compared with 229,356, water customers 59,926 compared with 68,111, electric power output 4,123,504,132 kilowatt hours compared with 3,648,427,991 kilowatt hours in 1928, and miles of transmission lines number 34,011 compared with 27,721 miles the year before.

Steady Growth Shown

The company reported consolidated net income of $22,511,310 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, after all charges, interest, taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends and minority interest, equal after preferred dividends to $1.18 a share on the 13,447,630 common shares outstanding at the end of the year, or $1.88 a share on the average common shares outstanding. This represents an increase of 43 per cent over the 1928 net of $15,726,025 or $1.45 a share on 5,954,040 no par common shares, and is more than 700 per cent ahead of the 1922 net income of $2,998,548.

Growth of the system is well illustrated in the following table:

	Assets	Gross	Net Earns	†Share Earns	Customers	Stockholders
1929	$225,961,657	$162,337,274	$22,511,310	$1.18	1,648,252	296,389
1928	184,592,899	150,067,384	15,726,025	1.45	1,587,908	263,261
1927	133,928,561	96,659,078	12,811,445	1.51	1,062,773	195,126
1926	114,237,394	86,340,418	11,106,252	1.30	984,786	174,298
1925	82,368,482	60,489,856	7,826,603	1.38	848,474	144,092
1924	69,848,053	41,402,607	5,520,349	1.26	543,401	87,927
1923	62,295,044	36,185,192	3,929,881	1.01	462,555	59,094
1922	61,465,752	29,870,702	2,998,548	.77	388,647	40,032

†Outstanding at the end of the year.

The recapitalization of the company in 1929 will result in a substantial reduction in interest and dividend charges having priority over common stock earnings. Shareholders were given the right to buy one share of common stock ($100 par) at $130 a share for every six held in January, 1929, and in September one new for each four shares held at $200 a share, and prior lien and preferred shareholders were offered to exchange their stock for new $6 convertible preferred, carrying warrants to buy common stock.

The common, which was split 10 for one last November, has been increased by about 7,500,000 shares to 13,447,990, but there has been a reduction of almost $40,000,000 in preferred stock, and bonded debt of $20,000,000 has been eliminated.

Ahead of the common stock there is now only 521,923 shares of preferred A stock paying $6 annually.

Last month, stockholders approved an increase in authorized common stock to 25,000,000 shares, from 18,200,000, the increase to be used for stock dividends.

The common pays 8 per cent a year, payable quarterly in common stock. It sells on the Chicago Stock Exchange and the New York Curb, the current price being about 36. The high for this year has been 38 and the low 25½.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN ASSETS

The Chicago & North Western pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows total assets of $741,687,240, compared with $660,450,480 Dec. 31, 1928, and profit and loss surplus $77,210,817, compared with $71,263,872. Current assets were $77,638,182 and current liabilities $18,216,546, compared with $29,501,071 and $13,897,740.

Income account, already published, shows net of $15,599,056 after charges, equivalent under participating provision of the shares to $10 a share on 223,951 shares of 7 per cent preferred and $8.43 a share on 1,584,448 common shares.

The balance after allowing only for 7 per cent dividends on preferred in 1929 is equal to $8.85 a share on common, compared with $12,058,590 equal after 7 per cent dividend allowance on preferred to $6.62 a share on common in 1928.

INDUSTRY GAINS ON CANADIAN ROAD

MONTREAL—New industries established along the lines of the Canadian National Railways in 1929 involved a capital expenditure of $74,106,100, according to the annual report of William Phillips, manager of the industrial department of the system. This was an increase of $696,300 over the previous year, when the expenditure was $73,409,800.

Additions to plants already existing cost $33,361,000, an increase of $8,792,200 over 1923. On the Grand Trunk Western Lines of the system, the capital expenditure for new plants totaled $11,729,000. While this was a decrease of $7,500,400, there was an increase of $2,227,000 in additions to plants, the total being $11,563,000.

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

Georgia Power Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 profit of $7,232,775 after ordinary taxes, interest, depreciation, etc. No mention was made of federal taxes. This compares with profit of $6,634,814 before federal tax in 1928.

AMOSKEAG MANUFACTURING PROFITS

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net profits before depreciation of $1,065,534, which compares with a loss of $960,698 in 1928 and a profit before depreciation of $508,776 in 1927.

ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

NEW YORK—Alpha Portland Cement Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31 net profit of $1,654,098 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $2.13 a share on the 711,000 no-par shares of common.

BRITISH WOOL INDUSTRY

LEEDS—A checkup of England's idle woolen mills showed practically 70 per cent of the industry is at a standstill, with more than 100,000 operatives out, chiefly through the Yorkshire district.

CONSOLIDATED MINING PLANT

MONTREAL—Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company will spend approximately $7,500,000 for an additional sulphuric acid plant, with daily capacity of 335 tons, and the first unit of an ammonia plant, with a daily capacity of 47 tons. It expects to be distributing fertilizer products on a commercial scale in 1931.

Large-scale experiments and demonstrations with superphosphate already have been carried out successfully on Canadian prairies, and a favorable contract has been entered into with Montecatini Company of Italy for the Fauser process in making ammonia.

J. J. Warren, president, said operations were satisfactory, excepting a power shortage during part of the winter on account of an unusually low water level on Kootenay River. At the end of the quarter there were no unsold stocks of lead and only a small unsold stock of zinc.

RAILROAD FREIGHT SPEED RECORD MADE

NEW YORK—Railroads established a record in speed with which freight trains were operated in February, averaging 13.5 miles an hour. This was an increase of one-tenth mile above the previous record in a number of months in 1929. It also was an increase of seven-tenths mile above February last year.

Average daily movement per freight car in February was 30.0 miles, compared with 32.3 in the corresponding month last year, and 29.8 in February, 1928.

Average load per car in February was 27 tons, including less than carload lot freight as well as carload freight. This was a decrease of three-tenths ton below the average for February, 1929, but an increase of four-tenths of a ton above February, 1928.

WOULD ACQUIRE KRAFT-PHENIX

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the National Dairy Products Corporation approved a plan for acquisition of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation. Action by the management of the latter company, which owns Southern Dairies Corporation, has not yet been taken. The basis of the proposed acquisition has been reported as $25 in 5¼ per cent debentures of National Dairy and half a share of its stock for each common share of Kraft. The latter's sales volume of about $85,000,000 would bring National Dairy's annual business to more than $400,000,000.

UNITED STATES SILVER OUTPUT

Production of silver in the United States in March amounted to 5,225,000 fine ounces compared with 5,161,000 in February, and 5,223,000 in March, 1929, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

SOUTHERN CITIES UTILITIES REPORT

Southern Cities Utilities Co. (controlled by United Utilities & Service Corp.) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows gross of $5,105,846. After ordinary taxes, prior charges of subsidiaries, interest, amortization, etc., and including $6,926,239 profit from sale or exchange of capital assets, less $3,030,733 appropriations for reserves, writeoffs and contingencies, balance for dividends was $3,903,242.

Stock on Dec. 31, 1929, consisted of 39,818 no-par shares of $6 prior preferred, 372 shares of $6 prior preferred subscribed for, but unissued, 27,883 shares (par $100) 7 per cent preferred, 49,719 no-par shares of series A common and 521 no-par shares of series B common.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: We are still of the opinion that there has been no important distribution of stocks from strong to weak hands, and think that any near-term reaction will be mild in character.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We do not say that any serious reaction impends—financial conditions were made too sound by the break of last fall to make any severe reaction again necessary for a long time to come—and until the speculative situation has been much further weakened; such a point would not be reached until there is a much more general public participation, as evidenced by an increase in brokers' loans approaching the former high figure, and a general credit strain, but we do say that where there are so few sound investments netting a respectable return (we allude, of course, to common stocks) speculation calls for very careful selection.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: The stock market, generally, shows no sign of experiencing other than temporary reactions, and we believe that the advance will be resumed within a few days. The readjustment, however, considerable, and bearish attempts are constantly being made, but without appreciable success.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: A declining tendency has been noted in certain groups and special stocks. This readjustment, however, has not disturbed the general list to any extent, although securities as a whole have failed to make the headway that was shown in preceding weeks. While a period of irregularity appears in prospect for the immediate future, it is our opinion that advantage should be taken of any weakness to accumulate sound securities.

ASSO. ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

LONDON—Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of £246,539 after debenture interest, depreciation and general reserve, compared with £135,653 in 1928. After preferred dividends balance was £170,000 available for 3,498,000 common shares of £1 par, compared with £56,748 available for 1,136,950 common shares in 1928.

SINCLAIR REPORT SHOWS GAIN IN NET

NEW YORK (AP)—The annual report of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, made public today, showed 1929 net income of $16,599,037, equal after preferred dividends to $2.81 a common share, compared with $13,447,347, or $2.70 a share, in 1928.

In his report to stockholders, Harry F. Sinclair, chairman, said that to meet competition negotiations had been under way for some months for the consolidation of other properties with those of the Sinclair organization. No specific companies were mentioned, but it was understood that he had reference to the Prairie Oil & Gas Co.

Directors have approved an increase in the authorized common stock from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 shares, presumably to provide for such consolidation.

PASS PETROLEUM DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Directors of Venesuelan Petroleum Co., controlled by Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, state that to an increasing extent cash resources of the company will be used for active development on the ecompany's concession in the states of Zamora and Monagas, Venesuela. Directors therefore did not declare the quarterly dividend of 5 cents due at this time.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WEST POINT AND YALE ARE TIED

Each Scores 15 Points for Intercollegiate Three-Weapon Trophy

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS

Three-Weapon Trophy

	Foils	Epee	Saber	T'l
Yale University	6	6	3	15
U S Military Academy	5	5	5	15
U S Naval Academy	4	..	4	8
Cornell	2	4	..	6
Columbia	..	..	6	6
Harvard	3	..	..	3
Mass Institute of Tech	..	3	..	3
Princeton	..	2	..	2
New York	..	..	2	2
Pennsylvania	1	..	..	1
Ohio State	..	1	..	1
Dartmouth	..	..	1	1

FOILS

	Won	Lost	Bouts Lost
Yale University	4	1	15
U S Military Academy	4	1	18
U S Naval Academy	3	2	19
Harvard University	3	2	20
Cornell University	1	4	
University of Pennsylvania	0	5	

INDIVIDUAL FINAL STANDINGS

Foils

	W.	L.
John F. Potter '32, Yale	12	3
Irving E Cantor '30, Cornell	11	4
R. C. Steere, '31, Annapolis (44 touches)	9	5
G. M. Heiss, '31, W. Point (45 touches)	9	5
H. B. Wesselman '31, Hrvd. (51 touches)	3	1
A. H. Busby Jr., '32, Yale	8	6
H. C. Cassidy '31, Harvard	8	6
P. C. Wehle '30, West Point	7	7
J. H. Howard '30, Annapolis	6	7
J. H. Niemeyer '31, Hamilton	5	9
F. B. Roth '32, Columbia	5	9
E. L. Hill '30 Yale	4	8
D. L. Grant '30, Annapolis	4	9
R. E. Marson '31, Columbia	4	9
Frank Gravino '31, Cornell	2	11

EPEE

E. L. Hill '30, Yale	10	4
Lee A. Ellis '31, Annapolis	9	5
D. G. Marvin '31, Princeton	8	6
W. M. Lobenstine '31, Princeton	7	5
J. C. Martinez '32, Cornell	7	5
Francis B. Roth '32, Columbia	6	5
E. B. Steele '30, Boston College	6	6
P. R. Weber '30, West Point	5	6
C. M. Martinez '31, Cornell	5	7
G. D. Shellard '31, M. I. T.	5	7
P. F. Lubart '30, N. Y. University	4	8
P. R. Jones '31, Ohio State	4	8
C. F. Pentler '32, M. I. T.	4	8

SABER

J. C. East '30, West Point	13	2
H. G. Gulbransen '30, Columbia	12	3
Irving E. Cantor '30, Cornell	10	4
Lon Hocker Jr., '31, Princeton	9	5
F. A. Allis '32, Yale	8	6
N. S. Haines '30, Annapolis	8	6
H. A. House '30, Annapolis	7	6
P. F. Lubart '30, N. Y. University	6	7
H. D. Newman '30, Dartmouth	6	7
J. R. Crap Jr. '32, Columbia	6	8
Cristobal Martinez '31, Cornell	6	8
R. B. Lawson '32, Harvard	5	8
W. A. Canada '32, Yale	5	9
B. S. Faber '30, N. Y. University	4	10
M. G. FraGiacimo '32, M. I. T.	1	13

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Yale University and the United States Military Academy fencing teams fought each other to a standstill in the thirty-seventh annual intercollegiate championships which ended Friday evening at the Hotel Astor, so that when the team championships came to their conclusion late in the afternoon, the point totals for the new three-weapon team championship trophy stood even between them, 15 points each.

On the first day, the Cadets had gained an advantage of one point, as the result of capturing second place in both the épée and saber team championships, with a total of 10, while they were also leading the New Haven contingent by the margin of one round in the foils team series. Yale had won the épée title, and had been set back to fourth place in saber.

When the foils encounters were resumed Friday afternoon, the Cadet team had a hard battle to overcome Cornell and Yale had an equally hard struggle to defeat the team of the United States Naval Academy, last year champions. The scores of both of these were 5 bouts to 4. Then the final round brought the service schools against each other, and the Midshipmen upset the hopes of their military opponents, by winning the final bout and the round, also at 5—4, with the bout also, between R. C. Steere '31, United States Naval Academy, and G. M. Heiss '31, United States Military Academy, going to the former by the margin of 5—2. This left Yale and the Cadets tied on rounds, and the Olympic rule provides that when two teams are tied, the individual bouts lost by each shall be counted, and the team having the fewest is the victor. These were 15 against Yale to 18 against the Cadets. Similarly, the Naval Academy took third place from Harvard University, with the rounds standing 3—2 each, and the bouts lost 19 against the Midshipmen, to 20 against the Cambridge representatives.

In the individual championships, Yale and the Cadets were again the leaders, though the battles were close all the way, involving fenceoffs for first place and the counting of touches in others to determine the order of the prize winners. John F. Potter '32, the foils star of the Yale team, and Irving E. Cantor '30, the Cornell captain, had to fenceoff for the foils championship, with Potter emerging victor, 5—2. A triple tie between E. L. Hill '30, the Yale captain; Lee A. Ellis '31, Annapolis, and D. G. Marvin '31, Princeton, in the épée had to be fenced off, with the former defeating both of the others, while Ellis beat out Marvin for second place.

J. C. East '30, of the West Point team, and Haakon G. Gulbransen '30, captain of Columbia, were tied at the finish of the regular series in saber, with two losses each, and here the West Pointer came through for the gold medal, also by a score of 5—2.

TEAM FOILS

Yale University—John F. Potter '32, A. H. Busby Jr. '32, E. L. Hill '30, Wallace A. Walker '30.

United States Military Academy—P. C. Wehle '30, G. M. Heiss '31, G. A. Farris '31, Francis H. Dohs '30.

United States Naval Academy—J. H. Howard '30, R. C. Steere '31, J. D. L. Grant '30.

Harvard University—H. B. Wesselman '31, H. C. Cassidy '31, J. D. Allen '31.

Cornell University—Irving E. Cantor '30, Frank A. Gravino '31, Jose C. Martinez '32, Sidney Scilippi '32.

University of Pennsylvania—C. W. Lawson '31, L. G. Feo '30, David Soloman '31.

Individual contestants—R. E. Marson '31, Columbia; Francis B. Roth '32, Columbia, and J. H. Niemeyer '31, Hamilton College.

Yale defeated Cornell 7—2, Harvard 6—3, Pennsylvania 8—1 and Annapolis 5—4.

United States Military Academy defeated Harvard 5—4, Pennsylvania 8—1, Yale 5—4 and Cornell 5—4.

United States Naval Academy defeated Pennsylvania 7—2, Cornell 6—3 and West Point 5—4.

Harvard University defeated Cornell 6—3, Annapolis 5—4 and Pennsylvania 7—2.

Cornell University defeated Pennsylvania 8—1.

NEW YORK (AP)—Lon Hocker Jr., of Princeton, was elected president of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association to succeed H. G. Gulbransen of Columbia. The other officers chosen were J. Dana Allen, Harvard, vice-president, and Clarence J. Hauck, West Point, secretary-treasurer.

After discussion of a proposal that the membership of the association be increased, a graduate committee was appointed to consider the matter. The applications of City College of New York and St. John's College, Brooklyn, for admittance, were tabled.

Mrs. E. H. Baker Tops Handicap List

Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr. of the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, is the high ranking golfer in the handicap list prepared by the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts. Mrs. Baker is given a rating of two strokes. The absence of Miss Ruth Batchelder of the Brae Burn Country Club of West Newton, at the top of the list, is noticeable, but, inasmuch as Miss Batchelder was unable to play much golf last season, she did well to be rated at three strokes with three other women golfers—Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr. of Wellesley, Mrs. J. Victor East of Longmeadow, and Mrs. D. M. Belcher of Winchester.

The sudden rise of Mrs. Eaton of Wellesley from seven strokes last season to three this year is a feature. Followers are expecting close competition between Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Eaton for leading honors this year. Already these two rivals have met in competition this season, with Mrs. Baker winning a 1 up decision in a team match between Midland and Southern districts, Thursday, at Woodland. Mrs. Baker, usually a quick starter, had to come from behind on the last nine to win. Their next meeting will probably take place when Southern and Midland meet again on May 5 at Wollaston.

Over 350 women have been given a handicap rating in Massachusetts. Those with seven strokes or better follow:

TWO STROKES

Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley.

THREE STROKES

Miss Ruth Batchelder, Weston.
Mrs. J. Victor East, Longmeadow.
Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., Wellesley.
Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester.

FOUR STROKES

Mrs G. P. Buell, Albemarle.
Mrs. R. M. Gardiner, Weston.
Miss Elizabeth Skinner, Mt. Tom.
Miss Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn.
Mrs. Henry R. Watson, Hoosick Whisick.
Mrs. Samuel Waxman, Kernwood.
Mrs. George L. Wrenn 2d, Dedham C. and P.

FIVE STROKES

Mrs. Edwin G. Bagley, Worcester.
Miss Martha Brewer, Weston.
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County.
Mrs. C. J. Downey, Springfield.
Miss Ruth Rich, Wellesley.
Mrs. F. A. Stanwood, Wellesley.
Mrs. E. C. Stone, Belmont Springs.
Mrs. L. Q. White, Cohasset.
Mrs. W. C. Quinby, The Country.

SIX STROKES

Miss Jane Broadwell, Longmeadow.
Mrs. C. E. Deland, Brae Burn.
Mrs. W. G. Dow, Wellesley.
Mrs William J. Ferris Jr., Brae Burn.
Miss Katherine Field, Thorny Lea.
Mrs. W. J. Halnan, Oakley.
Mrs. F. T. Keating, Brae Burn.
Miss Eleanor LaBonte, Commonwealth.
Miss Eleanor Peterson, Crow Point.
Mrs. J. B. Pierce, Dedham C. and P.
Mrs. Walter Tufts Jr., Tatnuck.
Miss Rosmond Vahey, Belmont Springs.
Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Brae Burn.

SEVEN STROKES

Mrs. J. A. Lowell Blake, The Country.
Miss Harriet Curtis, Essex Country.
Mrs. H. W. Endicott, Dedham C. and P.
Mrs. H. H. Hicks, Salem.
Mrs. W. P. Hosmer, Woodland.
Miss May M. Kennedy, Commonwealth.
Mrs. Wilson E. Mackay, Albemarle.
Mrs. H. C. Newhouse, Springfield.
Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr., Charles River.
Miss Dorothy Richards, Weston.
Mrs. E. T. Sayward, Brae Burn.

STANFORD NINE WINS FROM U. S. C. TROJANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY — The third try proved to be successful for the Stanford University baseball team here Friday when it defeated the University of Southern California nine 4 to 2. The Trojans had previously won two games over the Cardinals.

The Cardinals almost shut out the Trojans, but in the first of the ninth Hanby crossed the plate on a sacrifice by Wilcox and Arbelbide scored on a wild pitched ball by H. W. Leverenz '31. R. A. Rintala '31, and D. E. Cook '32, each knocked out a triple, but their efforts at this time brought no results as no Stanford men were on base. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Stanford	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	x	4	7	1
U. S. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	5

Batteries—Leverenz, Loomis and Hardy; Williamson and Ward. Umpires—Burnsides and Earle. Time—1h. 30m.

D. L. TOWER DEFEATS RYERSON IN FINAL

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Duane L. Tower, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., won the Mason and Dixon amateur golf championship, Friday, defeating J. B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final round. Ryerson was the defending champion.

Two rounds of bad putting and a display of nearly perfect golf by Tower cost Ryerson the opportunity to gain a second leg on the Mason and Dixon championship trophy. Tower circled the No. 1 course in the morning in 76 while Ryerson took 79 strokes, and in the afternoon round Tower had a medal of 74 against Ryerson's 76.

MASON AND DIXON GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Duane L. Tower, Niagara Falls, defeated John B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., 2 and 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	8	2	.800
San Francisco	7	4	.636
Oakland	7	4	.636
Sacramento	6	4	.600
Missions	4	6	.400
Hollywood	4	7	.364
Seattle	4	7	.364
Portland	2	8	.200

RESULTS FRIDAY

Los Angeles 2, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 5, Missions 1.
Oakland 8, Seattle 4.
Portland 5, Sacramento 2.

REYNOLDS WINS RACE

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—William Reynolds of Galt, Ont., made every post a winning one in a 15-mile modified Marathon race through Toronto streets Friday. Running the distance in 1h. 24m. 47s., he finished a mile in front of John Cuthbert of Guelph. Cuthbert was nearly the same distance in front of Thomas Dick, Galt, third, and D. Wilding, Toronto, fourth, who waged a great battle for third place. Donald McDonall, Detroit, was eighth among the 10 who finished.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Princeton 7, Cornell 0.
Virginia 6, Washington & Lee 3.

Promising Yankee Recruit

ALLEN D. COOKE
New York American League Club Outfielder.

Manager Shawkey Bases Team's Success on Pitching Staff

Club Still Has Some of Game's Best Hitters Who Must Be Backed Properly From the Box—Chapman and Cooke Natural Players

"If the Yankees get the proper pitching, they will win the pennant," is the statement made by J. Robert Shawkey, newly appointed manager of the New York American League Baseball Club, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor how he thought his team would fare in the coming race. "The club still has some of the hardest hitters in baseball—you know who I mean. All they ask is support from the box."

Shawkey is a rather quiet type of man with a pleasing personality, and a commanding word, the ideal type for a major-league manager. He started his baseball career back in 1911 with the Harrisburg club of the Tri-State League and since that time has been with Baltimore and the Athletics. The Yankees secured him from Connie Mack on waivers in 1915, and he has spent most of his time since in learning the game from A to Z from the late Miller J. Huggins. He was appointed manager of the club on Oct. 17, 1922.

New York fans are depending a great deal on Manager Shawkey, more than one would realize. For many years they had a club that was the class of the league and when Connie Mack came along last year and took the spotlight away from them it was rather a disappointment. The Yankees have Ruth, Gehrig, Koenig, Lazzeri and Combs, merely the naming of whom recalls a lineup of great hitters and fielders. There are still one or two problems confronting Manager Shawkey, but his friends have little or no doubt about the fact that he will work them out in his own smart way and bring New York another championship team before much time has elapsed.

Sums Up Pitching

"As you see it now, how should the pitching be?" he was asked.

"That is rather hard to say at the present time. As you know, we have played only one game so far, and it wouldn't be fair to the players to make any statement, as they haven't had a chance to show just what they can do. I will say, however, that they looked good to me during the games in the South. Pennock seems to be in fine shape again along with the other veterans, and what recruits we have promise to be stars.

"What do I think of Chapman and Cooke? I think a great deal of both of them. Chapman especially. To my mind he is the best-looking third baseman to be with the club since Dugan. He is a natural ball player, and with the needed experience should be one of the outstanding players in the league. The only thing that is keeping him from the spotlight at present is his hitting, and that will come with experience.

"As far as Cooke is concerned, there is another natural ball player. He can run and field with the best of them, but like Chapman, his hitting is still a question. I am not greatly concerned over that and neither is he. Just watch him go when he gets a line on the pitchers."

The baseball world of late has been talking over and over again on the subject of Ruth. Everybody wondered and still is wondering if he can go through a greater part of the season and play in his usual form. When Manager Shawkey was asked what sort of condition Ruth was in, he answered without hesitation:

Ruth In Condition

"He looks at the present time to be in as good condition as he has been in recent years. I honestly don't believe it would be putting it too strong when I say that he is in perfect condition, with the exception of one of his legs. That will be in shape again in a day or two."

Manager Shawkey was not at all pleased with the training season the club went through this spring. He says that the weather brought about the poorest conditions that he has seen in many years. "The players themselves went through the preliminaries in fine shape, when the weather permitted; but that was not as often as it should have been. I see by the papers that most of the other clubs were struck the same way, so I don't think that we are behind any. The club as a whole is in fine shape right now and ready for anything; and if the players get their share of the breaks and, as I mentioned before, the proper kind of pitching, you won't be able to stop them."

Miss Greef Named on Wightman Team

Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City, Mo., who made such a rapid rise in the tennis world last season, has been named as a member of the United States Wightman Cup team, it was learned Friday, when Donald M. Hill, chairman of the Wightman Cup committee, announced the complete personnel of this year's team that will play the English Wightman Cup players in England.

The selection of Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., née Wills; Miss Helen M. Jacobs, and Miss Edith A. Cross, all of California, was a foregone conclusion. The choice of Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., was announced several weeks ago, but the naming of Miss Greef as the fifth member came as a surprise to tennis followers, since Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of San Fransisco, Calif., earned a place above Miss Greef in the national ranking list for the season of 1929, being placed at No. 5 and No. 6, respectively. The other four players are ranked in the order named.

Miss Palfrey and Mrs. Moody will be the first doubles team and it is probable that Miss Greef and Miss Jacobs will form the second doubles team.

One of the Wightman Cup team members, Miss Jacobs, is already abroad, playing on the Riviera. Mrs. Moody sails from New York next week, while the rest of the party is expected to sail from Boston on May 16. There will be quite a Palfrey tinge on the last sailing, as the party will include Mr. and Mrs. John G. Palfrey, Miss Mianne Palfrey, Miss Joanna O. Palfrey and John Palfrey. Miss Mianne Palfrey has officially entered the Wimbledon tournament, but will take no part in the Wightman Cup matches.

AMHERST ELECTS ALLEN

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Fourteen members of the Amherst College swimming team of last winter received letter awards Friday night at the annual banquet in Northampton, and Fred H. Allen '31 of Greenwich, Conn., was elected captain for next season. He starred all last season in the 50-yard dash and relay events. The letter awards went to D. D. Stroheimer '32, L. W. Estey '30, William A. Bruck '31, H. E. Bill '31, H. E. Bixler '32, S. W. Bryant Jr. '30, Howe, S. C. Kleene '30, H. C. Myron '32, R. N. Fauver '32, R. C. Wright '31, Capt. G. D. Webbe '30. Captain-elect Allen and Manager R. H. Plock '30.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toledo	3	0	1.000
Louisville	2	1	.667
St. Paul	2	1	.667
Indianapolis	1	1	.500
Kansas City	1	1	.500
Columbus	1	2	.333
Milwaukee	1	2	.333
Minneapolis	0	3	.000

RESULTS FRIDAY

Kansas City 2, Indianapolis 1.
Milwaukee 11, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 7, Columbus 4.
Toledo 17, Minneapolis 11.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Harvard 6, Syracuse 0.

Mangin and Doeg in Tennis Final

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C.—Two higher ranking players moved safely through the semifinal round men's singles in the North and South tennis championship, being held on the courts of the Pinehurst Country Club, as the result of play on Friday.

In one match John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., ranked No. 3, defeated R. Berkeley Bell of Dallas, Tex., ranked No. 9 in the United States, in three straight sets at 8—6, 6—3, 6—4. Doeg played better tennis Friday than he has shown here all this week.

In the other semifinal match Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., and Georgetown University, ranked No. 10 in the national list, defeated the ranking No. 15 player, Emmett J. Pare of Chicago, but not until after he had managed to come from behind. Pare scored a lead of two sets to love, scored at 6—4, 6—1, before Mangin found the United States clay court champion off his guard. Mangin then took three straight sets for the match by outsteadying and outplaying Pare, who apparently was content for the moment to rest on his lead at the start of the third set.

Friday's play did not end without an upset, however. The United States clay court doubles champions, Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., lost to two Tulane University students, Maurice J. Bayon and Clifford S. Sutter, who won at 1—6, 6—3, 6—2, in a quarterfinal round match. Sutter and Bayon lost in the semifinals to George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Doeg, 10—8, 6—2, 6—2.

The other semifinal round doubles match found John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex., leading Bell and Mangin by 7—9, 6—3, 6—3, 4—5 when rain interrupted play.

NORTH AND SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Emmett J. Pare, Chicago, 4—6, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

George M. Lott Jr. and John H. Doeg defeated Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, 10—8, 6—2, 6—2.

John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison led R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, 7—9, 6—3, 6—3, 4—5, when rain interrupted play.

TILDEN WINS FROM GALLEPE

BEAULIEU, France (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, apparently playing with increased zest since he beat the great professional, Karel Kozeluh, whitewashed a local player, Gallepe, today, to enter the fourth round of the tennis tournament here. The American champion won the unequal contest by 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Houston 4, Waco 2.
San Antonio 7, Beaumont 3.
Wichita Falls 9, Dallas 1.
Shreveport 4, Fort Worth 3.

GIRLS MEET AT GARDEN TONIGHT

Close to 200 to Compete—Eight U. S. Title Events Are to Be Decided

Close to 200 girls will compete in the fourth annual women's Amateur Athletic Association of the United States indoor track and field meet at the Boston Garden tonight. Besides the experienced competitors in the the championship events, there will be numerous novices meeting in special events. Indications are that it will be the biggest indoor national women's track and field meet ever held.

Eight national A. A. U. title events will be decided with representatives from as far west as Cleveland and all parts of the East entered. The title events are the 40-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 50-yard hurdles, running high jump, standing broad jump, eight-pound shotput, basketball throw and the 440-yard relay race.

Miss Mary Carew of the Medford Girls' A. C. is defending champion in the 40-yard dash, but is expected to find difficulty defeating Miss Stella M. Walsh of Cleveland, representing the New York Central Railroad A. A., who broke the world record in the 50-yard dash this winter. There are others of known repute, however, who cannot be counted out until after the race.

Nine in 220-Yard Dash

Nine girls are competing in the 220-yard dash, including the defending champion, Miss Maybelle Gilliland of the Millrose A. A., but here again is where Miss Walsh may figure for she holds the world record for women at this distance also.

The defending 50-yard hurdle champion, Miss Catherine M. Donovan of the Prudential Insurance Company A. A., is expected to have her strongest battle to defeat Miss Rena MacDonald, captain of the Boston Swimming Association and New England champion in the event. Six other girls are entered.

Miss Jean Shilley of the Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, who broke the indoor and outdoor records in winning the national running high jump events, is expected to retain her title tonight. Another favorite to successfully defend her title is Miss Katherine R. Mearls of Watertown, standing broad jump champion, who holds the record as well as the title.

Miss MacDonald Defending

Miss MacDonald is expecting to reign supreme in the eight-pound shotput, which title she holds both indoors and outdoors, as well as the record distances for the events.

Eleven girls are entered in the basketball throw title event and five teams are to compete for the national A. A. U. 440-yard relay championship. The teams in the relay are the Millrose A. A., title holders; Prudential Insurance Company A. A.; Globe Indemnity A. A., of Newark, N. J.; Boston Swimming Association and Medford Girls' A. C.

Twelve teams are entered in the industrial relays, while in the other events for the evening there will be 15 girls in the industrial 50-yard dash, 60 in the 50-yard dash handicap, and 69 are entered in the novice 50-yard dash. The meet starts promptly at 8 o'clock.

Students of Yachting Busy Figuring Out Cup Defenders

For the First Time in Forty Years They Have Something Tangible on Which to Base Their Opinions

Now that the five aspirants for the international yachting championship are beginning to go overboard and their models and dimensions are known in all lands, the question naturally arises as to their respective chances for the blue ribbon of the seas, a matter on which experts are already expressing interesting opinions. For the first time in 40 years these students of yachting have something tangible on which to base their conclusions, for New York Yacht Club a few days ago broke all precedents by issuing a set of pictures of the models of the four defenders, while the most intimate dimensions of the Shamrock V were published about the same time in London.

The unknown factors in the problem are the relative abilities of managers, skippers and crews, the types and workmanship of the sails, the stability of the rigs and the quality of weather off Newport. The last named is by far the most uncertain, notwithstanding the mass of data which the designers obtained from the weather bureau at Block Island, mentioned in this series some months ago. It is generally admitted that the average conditions in eastern Block Island Sound will be considerably stronger than off Sandy Hook, although one Newport yachtsman declares that pre-equinoctial weather on the cup course is much softer than most people suppose.

One of the clearest of the numerous criticisms of the cup yachts which has been obtained is that by former Rear Commodore E. Jared Bliss Jr. of the Edgartown Yacht Club. On the basis of the present data Commodore Bliss is inclined to favor the Enterprise, not only in design, but because of the longer and more intimate experience of her designer, W. Starling Burgess, in planning the rigs of major yachts. The conclusions of Commodore Bliss are as follows:

Any comparisons made between the lines of the Whirlwind, Yankee, Weetamoe and Enterprise, and also those of the Shamrock V, bring out at once the fact that the world's leading yacht designers are far from being in accord on what the perfect hull for a Class J sloop should be. The Whirlwind is the largest boat, exceeding others by 30 tons displacement. She differs from the other American contenders likewise in that she is mahogany planked and carries the well-known L. Francis Herreshoff canoe stern. Her great size and displacement requires her to carry, under the rule, the smallest sail area, and it is a serious question whether she can get away with so much extra displacement and such a comparatively small rig. Her model, however, shows an easy entrance, with no unusual lines under water and ending in a finely drawn long overhanging stern. The contour of her keel differs greatly from those of the Weetamoe and Yankee in that it is deeper and considerably longer fore and aft.

Of the four yachts the Enterprise presents a marked contrast to the Whirlwind. She is the smallest boat of the five, 120ft. 9in. overall and 80ft. on the waterline, with the same beam as the Herreshoff yacht. Her hull does not present to the casual observer any startling changes from previous Burgess designed boats. His plan seems to be to build the smallest hull with the largest sail plan that the rule will allow, and in designing her rig Mr. Burgess will enjoy the enormous advantage from the data which he obtained in rigging the Vanitie both as a sloop and a jibheaded sloop and also when he changed her tophammer 10 years ago under a gaff rig.

The outstanding impressions in a study of the hulls of the Weetamoe and Yankee are that each seems to be enlarged editions of many of the successful six-meter boats designed by Mr. Crane and the R's and Q's by Mr. Paine. Both boats are considerably cut away below the waterline forward, so that the keel contour can roughly be described as representing a straight line drawn from the waterline at the bow to the lower end of the rudder post. In this respect the Yankee shows a more normal keel contour than the Weetamoe. This shape below the waterline, characteristic of both boats, will tend to make them very quick in stays, but at the same time it reduces the size of the lateral plane particularly in respect to its length, which should make it more difficult to keep these boats on their course. Another result of this type of keel is that it necessitates carrying the lead considerably higher or closer to the waterline, which is especially true of the Weetamoe.

The hull of the Yankee will look a bit more powerful, but that of the Weetamoe with its easy entrance and beautiful long lines below the waterline, accentuated no doubt by her beam of only 20 feet, leads to the belief that she will prove a slippery customer in light airs.

Against these four boats, inferentially, we find the Shamrock V, whose dimensions, as given out so far, leads us to believe that her designer thinks much in the terms of Burgess. She is a foot shorter overall than the Enterprise, a foot longer on the waterline, has two feet less beam and with only six tons more displacement. If she can carry her sail on that beam, Sir Thomas Lipton's fifth attempt must be taken very seriously.

Another expert wonders how the keel contour of the Weetamoe, which is that of a Crane six-meter boat, will work out in a class J sloop, and expresses the belief that the lead is too high and the lateral plane too small. He also believes that Burgess has the best model and that he will benefit by his experience in rigging the Vanitie. He agrees with Commodore Bliss that it is an interesting question whether the Whirlwind can get away with her excessive tonnage, and indorses the belief that the Shamrock V will be a dangerous boat. All hands are looking forward to the American trial races with as much interest as the cup contests in September.

Cardinals Easily Defeat Champions

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800
Chicago	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Cincinnati	1	4	.200
Boston	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000

RESULTS FRIDAY

Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 11, Chicago 1.
Boston-Brooklyn, rain.
Philadelphia-New York, rain.

The St. Louis Cardinals evened their series with the Chicago Cubs on Friday by winning the fourth game, 11 to 1. This is the second time that Manager Street's men have decisively defeated the National League champions, the other victory being taken by a 13-to-3 score. W. A. Hallahan pitched for the Cardinals and did very well when he held the heavy hitters to a scant two hits. His strike-out list included 11.

The Cardinals have been figured by many to come back this season and again top the National League, as they did in 1928. They have hitting strength both in the infield and outfield and a good fielding team. If their pitchers come through with their end of the work, Manager Street may be the leader of champions. The Cubs at present are without two of their stars, and it is not known as yet just how long they will be out. Manager McCarthy's pitchers, with one exception, have not looked so well to date, but of course it is still too early to make any predictions.

Bush started in the box for Chicago, but was taken out in the fifth inning, to be followed first by Warneke and then Nelson. The two last named were making their first starts in a major-league contest. Fisher, the Cardinals' young recruit, kept up his fine batting by making three hits in as many times at bat. Hafey contributed a home run for the winners.

Meanwhile, at Cincinnati, the Pittsburgh Pirates were taking the fourth and final game of their series with the Reds, 5 to 3. The series now stands three games for the Pirates and one for the Reds. The feature of the contest was the hitting of Flagstead, Pittsburgh outfielder, who connected with four hits including two doubles in five times at bat. Petty and Swetonic were in the box for the winners and allowed the opponents eight scattered hits. May, Campbell and Mcweeney did the pitching for the Reds. Allen hit a home run for Cincinnati in his first time at bat.

Rain forced the postponement of the games scheduled at Brooklyn and New York. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	2	0	0	1	5	0	x	11	16	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Bush, Warneke and Nelson and Taylor. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Jorda. Time—2h. 23m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	5	9	1
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Petty and Swetonic, and Hemsley; May, Campbell and McWeeney, and Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—Petty. Losing pitcher—May. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Clarke. Time—1h. 51m.

LETTERS TO SWIMMERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia.—Six major letters were awarded to Iowa State College swimmers by the Athletic Council at its last meeting. Those receiving the awards are: Richard Fleig '32, W. A. Fraser '32, H. W. Petsch '32, B. A. Smith '30, G. L. Unser '32 and W. A. Weld '32.

Dunlap and Wilson Tie for Gold Medal

PINEHURST, N. C.—George T. Dunlap of Princeton University and Richard Wilson of Georgetown University, tied for the gold medal in the qualifying round of the annual mid-April golf tournament of the Pinehurst Country Club, Friday, with cards of 75. Dunlap was out in 39 and home in 36 while Wilson was out in 38 and home in 37. Their cards were 4 strokes over par.

E. L. Scofield, of New York, who won the tournament last year, is not defending, nor did Eric D. Thompson, of New York, medalist last year, enter the tournament.

Four players broke 80, the other two being William Hyde, of Ridgeway, Pa., who had a 78, and Walter D. Hyatt, of Toledo, O., who turned in a 79.

A field of 50 started, but scratchings reduced the match play divisions to four of eight players. The qualifiers for the championship division:

Richard Wilson, Southern Pines	38	37	75
George T. Dunlap, New York	39	36	75
William Hyde, Ridgeway, Pa.	39	39	78
W. D. Hyatt, Toledo	40	39	79
H. G. Phillips, New York	41	40	81
G. A. Law, Boston	42	44	86
H. C. Buckminster, Boston	46	41	87
C. S. Strout, Biddeford, Me.	43	46	89
Baird Young, Pittsburgh	45	44	89

PICK-UPS

AUGUST SUHR, whom the Pirates secured from the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League in exchange for Earl H. Sheely and a "substantial sum of money," has apparently stepped right up into the majors with very little trouble. In the three games he has played to date he has been to bat 13 times and hit safely seven times for a grand average of .538.

O'Doul and Fonseca, last season's batting champions in the National and American Leagues respectively, have not gotten away to a very good start this season. Fonseca has been to bat five times and made one hit for a mark of .200, while O'Doul has batted four times and failed to get a hit.

The Giants have sent Outfielder Leslie to the Toledo club of the American Association.

The Braves, being unable to play more than one game with the Giants, have moved to Brooklyn where a four-game series will be played with the Robins.

The weather isn't helping the International League to be a financial success. Club owners in that circuit were said to have lost a great deal because of rain last season and it was hoped that the loss could be made up this year. The weather to date has piled up 13 double-headers in the league.

A report that comes up from the South says that Tyrus R. Cobb, the former major-league star, has accepted an invitation to throw out the first ball on the opening day of the South Atlantic Association.

Stephenson, the Chicago Cub veteran, had an even mark of .500 for three games. In 12 trips to the plate he has made six hits

GOODYEAR TIRE DOING WELL SO FAR THIS YEAR

Common Dividends Well Covered—Big Replacement Trade Expected

NEW YORK—While affected, of course, by the current recession in the automotive industry and business generally, profits of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company have made a highly satisfactory showing so far this year.

Net in January and February of 1930 was slightly more than $2,700,000, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to better than $1.30 a share on 1,398,139 shares of common outstanding Dec. 31, 1929.

Although operations in March fell somewhat short of expectations, it is estimated that earnings in that month were in excess of $1,000,000, bringing the net for the quarter to around $1.75 a share on the common, with the possibility that net approached $2 a share. The lower figure is 40 per cent in excess of the common dividend requirement.

From all indications the quarter just ended will prove the least profitable of this year. Although original equipment business is now a doubtful quantity for the balance of the year, 1930 promises to be one of the best replacement business years in the tire industry.

Replacement Demand

Demand from motorists driving year-old cars should begin to make itself felt heavily about the first of May, and should last through August. Goodyear will come in for a large share through its own dealer organization directly, and indirectly through its mail order business.

It is in excellent financial condition to meet requirements for stepping up production when the big replacement business gets under way. As of Feb. 28 current assets totaled approximately $135,000,000, compared with current liabilities of about $20,000,000, a ratio of 6.75 to 1, leaving working capital $115,000,000.

Cash assets were approximately $28,000,000, or $8,000,000 over total current liabilities. The inventory is in excellent shape, and there seems to be little likelihood of any substantial crude rubber inventory depreciation this year.

The Price Situation

The price situation on original equipment is still unsatisfactory, with manufacturers under-quoting one another regardless of profit. This affects Goodyear less than any other manufacturer because of its tremendous volume and resultant low manufacturing costs. Elimination of this antiquated method of doing business would result in greatly increased profits for the company.

The retail price schedule on tire is reported firm. Any increase in tire prices is dependent on the price of raw material, which gives little indication of advancing to any measurable degree. There seems little likelihood, however, of the price dropping to a degree which would warrant lower tire prices. Present retail tire quotations assure Goodyear a substantial margin of profit on sales.

Foreign Factories Doing Well

One of the most pleasing developments to Goodyear's management is the success of the foreign factories the last few years. In spite of the unsatisfactory condition of world trade, Goodyear of Canada earned about 70 per cent of its common dividend requirements in the first six months of the fiscal year, ended March 31 last. The English plant at Wolverhampton and the Australian factory are both measuring up to expectations.

The latest addition to the Goodyear group, the plant at Gadsden, Ala., already has reduced operating costs to approximately the level of the Akron factory, and is eventually expected to lower its costs below those of the company's largest unit.

Tentative plans were made last year for a factory in Argentina to serve South America, one of the biggest export markets for American automobiles. These plans are nearing completion, and work on the plant may be started this year.

Merger Possibilities Remote

Although no one at this time can make any definite statement regarding merger possibilities in the rubber industry, it is doubtful that Goodyear will consolidate with any other company for some time.

If and when crude rubber rises to a point which will make the plantations of United States Rubber Company profitable again, and when the present management has completed its reorganization of the properties, a consolidation of Goodyear and United States Rubber may possibly come up for serious consideration.

The chief advantages to Goodyear from such a merger would be in the possession of rubber plantations and diversification through United States Rubber's footwear and mechanical goods departments.

Goodyear common is selling around 92. Paying a $5 annual dividend, it yields nearly 5.4 per cent, and is selling at nine times 1929 earnings of $10.23 a share, computed before deduction of a $1,250,000 reserve for contingencies.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
May	1.06⅝	1.08½	1.05⅛	1.05⅝
July	1.08½	1.08½	1.06½	1.07
Sept.	1.11¾	1.11¾	1.09½	1.09⅞
Corn				
May	.83¾	.83¾	.83	.83¼
July	.85	.85½	.84¾	.85
Sept.	.86	.86	.85¼	.86
Oats				
May	.43⅜	.43¾	.42⅜	.42⅞
July	.43⅝	.43⅝	.43¼	.43¼
Sept.	.42½	.42½	.42	.42⅛
Lard				
May	10.35	10.35	10.30	10.30
July	10.57	10.57	10.52	10.52
Sept.	10.75	10.75	10.72	10.72

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparison with last week and a year ago:

	April 19	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.24⅝	$1.32⅜	$1.44⅞
Corn, 2 yellow	1.00⅝	1.01⅝	1.10⅝
Oats, 2 white	.55½	.57	.60½
Flour	6.05	6.30	6.00
Beef, family	27.75	28.50	32.50
Pork	31.50	31.50	30.00
Lard	11.05	10.85	12.20
Cotton, Mid Up	16.20	16.55	20.30
Zinc	4.82½	5.00	6.62½
Iron	22.26	22.26	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	34.00	34.00	34.00
Copper	14.00	18.00	18.00
Tin	36.50	37.12½	44.25
Rubber	15.37½	15.20	19.40
Sugar	.0490	.0490	.0490
Lead	5.50	5.50	7.00
Print cloth	.05⅛	.06⅛	.07⅛

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PART or full time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commissions and generous bonus plan; write for full details. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford Conn., Dept. 3CS

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C GALE CO. Dept. 102. 15 Edinboro Street. Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—If you are looking for a furnished apartment for the season, we have the right one for you. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1359 Beacon St. Brookline, Mass. Regent 3181.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED

FIELD INVESTIGATORS

We need high grade men and women to add to our force of resident field investigators. We want workers in rural sections as well as in centers of population. We also want representatives outside of the United States. We require people with experience in interviewing and writing, with a good approach, and with a knowledge of research methods and marketing practice. Work is done on a part-time basis, and payment will be by the day or hour. This work offers the best of training, with chances of promotion to our regular marketing staff. We should like a letter outlining your experience, your present activities, and your qualifications for this kind of work. PERCIVAL WHITE, 25 West 45th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PUZZLES—Game of "Puzzle-Peg" and "Chinese Dream," $1.00; solve Puzzle-Peg within 10 days and get 2 other puzzles without charge. Write STONE & TAUBERT, Distributors, 2104 Burnside, Los Angeles, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

BOISE, IDAHO—Select boarding house, 20 rooms, beautifully furnished, 5 baths; corner 100x122; splendid business proposition; departure compels sale; cash or terms. OWNER, 1103 Hays St.

CONVENIENT 9-room country home, 15 miles from Los Angeles, with 5 or 3 acres, so equipped that it could start immediate income if so desired. Address M. E. FARLOW, 15830 Van Owen Street. Phone 149, Van Nuys, Calif.

FOR SALE—Attractively furnished modern home, 7 rooms; ideal location; bargain for immediate sale. E. L. HILL, Long Beach, Ind. On Lake Michigan. Phone Michigan City 3793-W.

MIAMI, FLA.—For sale, real home, artistically furnished; Oriental rugs, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; double garage with complete apartment above. OWNER, 112 N. E. 90th St.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Beautiful modern 7-room, 2-story house; 10 acres, 7 acres in bearing Kadota fig orchard; ripe for subdivision. J. D. KENEWELL, 7410 Lankershim Boulevard. Phone No. Hollywood 1457.

RICE LAKE, CANADA—A charming secluded home for sale, surrounded by pines; a safe beach; electricity available. Apply to H. SORBY (owner), R. R. No. 1, Cobourg, Ontario.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

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SALES POSITION desired by young man; 11 years' experience calling on manufacturers; familiar with sales promotion and sales management; will entertain any interesting proposition. Box X-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1065 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

RAVINIA, ILL.—For rent during opera season, well furnished 7-room colonial home, 2 baths. Frigidaire; near lake and opera. Address OWNER, 641 Carol Court. Highland Pk. 2963.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Bonds; Curb: Holiday.
Foreign Exchanges: Steady; Dutch guilder firm.
Cotton, Sugar: Holiday

CHEERFUL TONE IN WEEK'S BUSINESS SAYS BRADSTREET'S

NEW YORK (AP)—Bradstreet's trade reports are a little more cheerful. Part of this is due to the coming through of considerable hitherto retarded Easter buying, part to a reported pick-up of buying of steel by automobile manufacturers, which raised slightly the percentages of steel mill operations, and part to the fall of much-needed rains in sections of the country where growing winter wheat or newly seeded spring crops have been benefited.

It is too early to tell just how the belated Easter buying will shape up, partly because of rainy weather in the central West and on the north Atlantic coast, and also because the March and April totals of retail buying will both be needed to show the extent of the recession from a year ago, which it is generally conceded will be visible as the result of reduced sales in March.

On the less favorable side of the week's happenings, it is to be noted that while the pace of the steel mills has increased, this particularly in the Ohio and West Pennsylvania districts, where buying by manufacturers of smaller cars has chiefly impinged, there is visible a rather less marked demand for heavier makes of steel, notably plates and shapes, a further quieting of railroad buying and an easing in prices of plates, wire and wire nails and furnace coke. Steel scrap prices are still unsteady.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $1,171,346,200 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average) $68,099,000 increase; time deposits (average) $37,087,000 decrease; clearings week ended today $6,741,651,704; clearings week ended April 12 $7,651,822,594; clearings this day $438,141,801.

ITALIAN TRADE BALANCE

ROME—Italy's trade balance during the first three months of 1930 decreased approximately 940,000,000, according to official statistics. For March the figures show a decrease both in imports and exports.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AUSTRIAN TYROL—Mountains, pinewoods, glaciers; sun, peace, flowers; May and June specially beautiful. MISS ANDREW, Pension Waldrast, Mieders-in-Stubaital.

FLORENCE—Pensione Godkin; private English pension. Via Curtatone 4 (Piazza Garibaldi) removed from Lung Arno Guicciardini I. Prop. Miss GODKIN.

PARIS VICINITY—Family Pension, 18 bis rue de l'Eglise, Neuilly-sur-Seine; comforts, garden; easy communications; terms from Frs. 50,- to Frs. 75,- daily inclusive.

VENICE—Pension Casa Petrarca, Grand Canal; central position, southern exposure; home atmosphere, comfortable; moderate prices.

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Paris—SUZY OLIVIER (herself)
Dressmaking, lingerie. Comes to your home.
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Tel.: Archives 87. 16.

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Private Garden—Excellent Table
Home atmosphere—Moderate terms
Modern installation

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Many years of experience.

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BOKA
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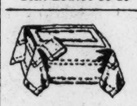

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SWITZERLAND

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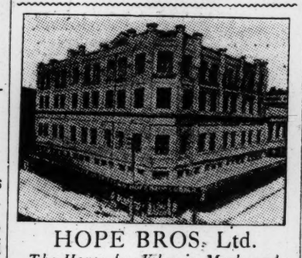

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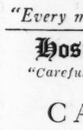

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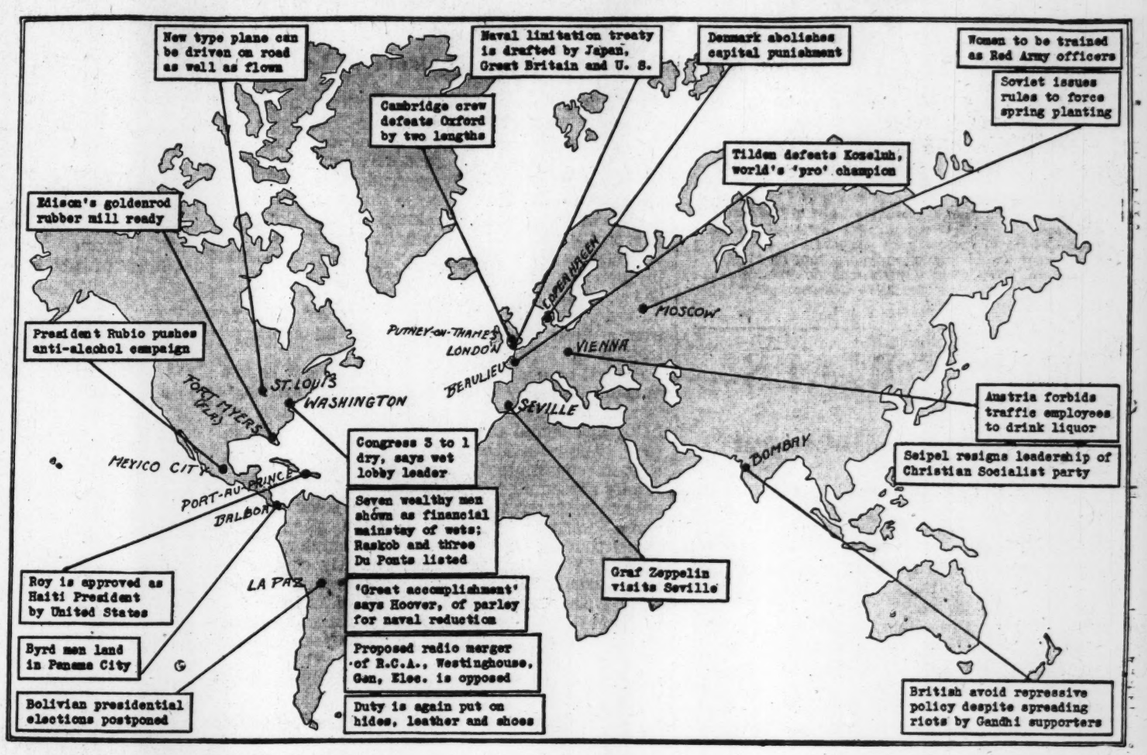
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


New type plane can be driven on road as well as flown
Naval limitation treaty is drafted by Japan, Great Britain and U. S.
Denmark abolishes capital punishment
Women to be trained as Red Army officers
Soviet issues rules to force spring planting
Cambridge crew defeats Oxford by two lengths
Tilden defeats Koseluh, world's 'pro' champion
Edison's goldenrod rubber mill ready
President Rubio pushes anti-alcohol campaign
Congress 3 to 1 dry, says wet lobby leader
Seven wealthy men shown as financial mainstay of wets; Raskob and three Du Ponts listed
Roy is approved as Haiti President by United States
'Great accomplishment' says Hoover, of parley for naval reduction
Graf Zeppelin visits Seville
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LA PAZ

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American actor, greatly beloved by the public chiefly through his portrayal of the character of Rip Van Winkle. His people were English, a race of actors; and the father having been a scene painter, the boy Joseph knew no life but that of the theater. The story runs that a certain Negro impersonator, by the name of T. D. Rice, one day enticed the child upon the stage, decked out as a miniature likeness of the comedian himself. Then and there Joseph seized his opportunity, showing remarkable talents as a mimic.

In 1843 he was attached to a band of strolling players, who wandered about the southern states, giving performances in private houses, in inns, in unused barns—wherever they could attract a small audience for their pains. A bit later, while playing in a stock company at the Arch Street Theater in Philadelphia, young Jefferson made his first really serious impression upon theatergoers. His next important step was his playing of the rôle of Asa Trenchard, in "Our American Cousin," that famous play which was revived not too many years since by E. H. Sothern. But while Mr. Sothern played Dundreary and, through his clever acting, made that the central part in the play, Joseph Jefferson played the Yankee cousin. It is ordinarily conceded that his portrayal of the shrewd and laconic Vermonter put an end for all time to previously popular caricatures of Asa Trenchard's countrymen on the English stage.

But, to come to Rip Van Winkle. Having played both in America and abroad such rôles as Newman Noggs in "Nicholas Nickleby," Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth," Bob Acres in "The Rivals" and Asa Trenchard, Mr. Jefferson became interested in the production of an acting version of Rip Van Winkle. He knew the tale from Washington Irving's "Sketch-book" and it had been already dramatized more than once. Indeed, Mr. Jefferson had made his own version of it, but without entire success; hence he appealed to Dion Boucicault for help. And it was Mr. Boucicault's version which was ever afterward used. The play, presented at the Adelphi Theater in London in the autumn of 1865, ran for 170 nights; and, when later offered to an American audience, became instantly a tremendous favorite. For years Joseph Jefferson practically appeared in no other rôle; the public would have it so. His Rip Van Winkle—compounded of tenderness, pathos and humor—was altogether lovable; "one of the most brilliant and beautiful creations of the stage." Those of us who missed it would give a great deal to be able to make good that lack today.

In Lighter Vein

Dogless Tail

Elsie (seeing worm for first time): "Mummy, come quickly! There is a tail wagging without a dog."—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

Upside Down

A little boy was balancing himself on his head when a neighbor who knew him came by.

"Aren't you too young to do that, my lad? You are only six," she said.

"It's orl right, missis," replied the boy, without losing his balance. "I'm nine while I'm upside down."—*Scarboro' News.*

A Quotation for Today

WITHOUT that assistance of the Divine Being, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Mail Bag

Longmeadow, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ever sent a letter to the Mail Bag. Through the Mail Bag I have made some very pleasant friendships. I should love to hear from more Mail Bag friends and will answer any letter sent to me. I am 15 and am fond of mostly all sports, especially sliding, soccer, skating and swimming.

Longmeadow is a lovely suburban town, outside of Springfield. As we have no high school in Longmeadow, I go to school in Springfield. I am a junior. It is a lovely school and I like the subjects given. I just love to draw. Perhaps someone who cares to draw will write to me.

Hoping to receive a letter soon,
Grace B.

Eagle Rock, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag although I have read it since it started. I certainly enjoy the Monitor and I receive much help from it for my school work. Recently I was the only one in my class who handed in the required work—a book of clippings on a certain subject—and all my clippings were from the Monitor. The rest of the class are still hunting for their clippings.

For four years I attended boarding school in the east and since then I have seen letters from my friends at that school in the Mail Bag. The Mail Bag is doing a lot toward world peace. May it continue to prosper!

Stephanie P.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Although I am only 12 years old, I have something to do with the editing of a newspaper. I am on the Journalism Staff at John Burroughs Junior High School. Our paper, the Far and Near, comes out every Thursday, and is full of interesting articles about our school and other schools. I have received many ideas for our paper from The Christian Science Monitor.

I would like to get in correspondence with another boy in junior or senior high school, and will be glad to exchange copies of school papers with anyone. I would especially be interested in receiving papers from a boy in a foreign country. Joe B.

Children's Home
Arlington, California

Dear Editor:

I have heard a lot about the Mail Bag, and I am very interested in the letters. I should like to hear from any girl in any country. I am 13 years old. All the children in the home don't get to hear much about foreign countries. If you ever come to California, you will like it.

There is a very pretty park in Riverside. It is the Fairmount Park. All of Riverside County is pretty because of the mountains and the resort.

I have never been out of the State but twice, so you see that I don't know much about other countries. One place I would like to get a letter from is Spain, because that is what we are studying in our geography. We have one or two Spaniards here. We have studied a lot about Spain and Italy. Louise B.

[You must learn to travel by means of the Mail Bag, Louise!—Ed.]

Towaco, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I have always enjoyed the Daily Feature section of the Monitor. Many times I have been tempted to write in to the Mail Bag, but this is the first time I have sent in a contribution.

The town I live in is about 25 miles from New York City. It has been settled since the colonial period, but the majority of the population were New Yorkers. The situation of the town is almost ideal. Our hills are beautiful, and we have several ponds, although we do not swim in them as we have a lovely new swimming pool.

All the young people of the town swim and ice skate. We have a wonderful time playing "follow the leader" during the swimming season. This year, for the first time, we have had hardly any ice skating.

The girls of Towaco all do about the same things. Almost every girl has gone to camp for at least two years, has been a member of the Girl Scouts, and later will join the Towaco Junior Women's Club. I, myself, have gone to camp three years, and have been in the Scouts four years. I am now a member of the Juniors. Last June I graduated from Boonton High School. I am 17 years old and I should enjoy receiving letters from all parts of the world, especially from China and Spanish speaking countries.

China has always fascinated me. Recently I have read Miss Louise Jordan Miln's books dealing with China, I read every interesting book that I can get, and would like to discuss books and their contents.

What a wonderful step toward world peace and friendliness is the Mail Bag! Ruth M.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Greetings from California! As I write this letter, the glorious sun is shining outside my window. The little green blades of grass are peeping up all over the hills, and the sky is a perfect blue except where a fleecy cloud obscures it.

The Monitor certainly is a help and a joy. Articles concerning recent excavations, I use for ancient history, book reviews for English, remarks on the theater for drama, and biographies for almost all my subjects.

I am very much interested in literature and ancient history so I would be delighted if someone would write me from England or Greece. I am 13 years old. Thank you for forwarding a letter to Doris Johnson in Tacoma, Washington. We have been corresponding ever since. Doris K.

The following would like to receive letters:

Wanda G. (13), Youngstown, O.—Belongs to Camp Fire Girls. Interested in stamp and postcard collecting.

Irene R. (13), Kansas City, Mo.—From girls studying Spanish. Collecting stamps.

Shirley B. (14), Roxbury, Mass.—Especially from Europe. Interested in music and dramatics.

Marjorie B. (14), Pittsfield, Mass.—Especially from abroad.

Lois B. (15), Covina, Calif.—Plays violoncello.

Mary P. (15), Toronto, Canada—From girls interested in music.

Edith L. (15), Westfield, Mass.—Especially from China. Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Mabel E. (16), Fromberg, Mont.—Especially from England and Spain. Interested in music and writing stories, and in outdoor sports.

Elizabeth B. (16), Milwaukee, Wis.—On staff of school paper.

Myrtle C. (sophomore in high school), Tacoma, Wash.—Correspond in Spanish, English or Swedish. Studying violin. Collecting stamps and postcards.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'As One That Serveth'

Lethbridge, Alta.

BUSINESS in the battery shop seemed to lag, but the young proprietor was busy at the bench making up batteries in expectancy of a busier time.

Soon a customer appeared with a time-worn old battery. The tester proved that its term of usefulness was indeed finished. On learning this a look of keen disappointment shadowed the customer's face. "I did hope it would come up once more, anyway—not a chance, eh? Well I guess that's all—I can't afford to buy a new one now."

While he was speaking the proprietor was busy preparing a battery for delivery, and as the disappointed customer was leaving the shop, he followed and deposited a battery in the tonneau of his car. His answer to the man's expostulations was brief, "With my compliments to the boy."

When he re-entered the shop the onlooker's mystified expression demanded an explanation. "Well, it's like this: That man lives away out in the foothills, and his youngster is confined to his bed most of the time. The radio is his greatest joy, so I just couldn't let him go home without a battery."

The onlooker left the shop. The sign swinging in the wind caught his eye, and the words struck him with a new significance. It read, "Battery Service Shop."

A Word a Day

Consign

Whatever is "consigned" is transferred or delivered formally, as by signing over, into the possession of another or into a different state with the sense of fixedness in that state, as, "the fears were consigned to their native nothingness."

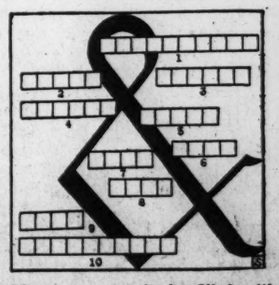
In the commercial world the word is shorn somewhat of the thought of permanent or fixed possession, and indicates the sending of a thing (by bill of lading or otherwise) to an agent in another place for disposal, as, "the books were consigned to the dealers."

Our word came to us through the French *consigner*, "to present or deliver in hand," from the Latin *consignare*, "to seal, attest, warrant, register," compounded of *cum*, "with," and *signum*, "a mark, sign."

Con-sign' is accented on the second syllable; sound *o* as in connect, *i* as in ice, *g* silent.

"The goods for Mexico were consigned to a broker on the border."

"And" Puzzle



The spaces are to be filled with words ending in "and." Meanings are as follows: 1—Forbidden merchandise. 2—Set upright. 3—Enlarge. 4—Part of rope. 5—Identifying mark. 6—Company of musicians. 7—Terminal part of arm. 8—Pound on beaches. 9—Solid part of the earth. 10—Comprehend.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Work, Dollars, and Discontent

WHY is it that millions of workers each morning answer the alarm clock and go with reasonable cheerfulness to take up their tasks? Are they driven by grim necessity, and would they throw their job over at the first opportunity? Or is there a fundamental desire which is satisfied by work—which needs work for its expression and fulfillment?

These questions a professor of education has been investigating recently, and apparently he is of the opinion that he has found evidence of much discontent. The device he used was a questionnaire in which the worker was asked to tell whether he would stick to his present occupation if he were to come into possession of a million dollars. A "yes" to this query was rated as 100 per cent interest in one's vocation. On the basis of answers from teachers the experimenter concludes that the members of this necessary profession are only 19 per cent interested in their calling, and he thinks this condition of affairs very serious, both for the individual teachers and for the profession.

It may well be asked, however, whether the million-dollar criterion is a valid one. Why not ask, Would you stick to your calling if you knew that it would always bring you only a bare subsistence, without much above the poverty line? Might not an affirmative answer to this deserve 100 per cent? And that a large majority of teachers would so answer is actually shown by the fact that they are still teaching, with an average salary in the United States of about $1400, and with more than half of them in eighteen of the forty-eight states receiving salaries under $1000.

Again, a scale to measure one's interest in his job should have a zero point as well as a hundred mark. But who shall say just where the mark shall be set for designating no interest at all? And what method can be set up, or what questions asked to discover it?

The truth is that money is not the only nor the chief measure of content or discontent. Money is a convenient tool for enabling a person to obtain food, clothing, shelter, and other needs, and it is paid to him as a recognition of the services and goods he furnishes to his fellows. But it is a shortage of what seems necessary, rather than the particular kind of work done, that leads to discontent. That many persons are in the wrong kind of profession is doubtless true, and in a complex industrial civilization the infant efforts of vocational guidance must be greatly extended. Yet evidences of willing, interested service abound: seldom indeed do we see any worker, whether lawyer, nurse, architect, waiter, teacher, stenographer or salesman, who is downright despondent about his work. What discontent exists is usually due to causes other than the job, and is often in process of correction. Thus, teachers, being educated persons, wish to be consulted on the larger policies of education; and the fact that they are gradually winning such recognition from their "superiors" is resulting in a corresponding increase in satisfaction with their work in the classroom.

That all workers could be and ought to be happier in their tasks no philosopher, amateur or professional, will deny, but that the road to this happiness lies in the expedient of a wholesale trading of jobs is decidedly more than doubtful.

Is Music Part of the Theater?

LIVING music would doubtless be saved to the American theater, were it, as in the case of a Chinese play, and in that also of a Greek tragedy or comedy, an essential part of the expression. But having been treated by authors and directors as an adjunct, as an extra entertainment and as something dissociated from action and dialogue, it can be dropped out at a tight economic moment, or can be supplanted by melody in a package, with but slight dramatic loss.

Regarding the Chinese people, a person of modern European and American hearing, habituated to arbitrary pitch and exact intonation, may query whether the strains issuing from their primitive musical contrivances do truly live—whether those crude airs are not a mere ancestral formula kept going by veneration, rather than a present mode of thought and address sustained by imagination. In such a view, better were fifty years of the chromatic, than a cycle of the pentatonic, scale.

But let preferences be what they will, at the moment that managers of theaters in the United States are doing away with orchestras, or are using a mechanical substitute, along comes a protagonist of the historic theater of China, bringing musicians as his inseparable partners in production. When New York actors are finding the assistance of instrumentalists unnecessary for the interpretation of their pieces, the visitor from Peiping shows that he can give effect to his scenes only with artists at the side of the stage performing upon strings, drums, pipes and bells.

As affairs stand in Chinese drama, so they seem to have stood in Greek. Without choric song, the "Prometheus" of Æschylus could not be "Prometheus," nor could the "Clouds" of Aristophanes be the "Clouds." In all possibility, too, the music used by Mei Lan-fang and his troupe enough resembles that which was fluted and voiced in fifth century dramatic contests at Athens to pass for authentic illustration. Through Mei Lan-fang's "out-of-tune" tunes, perhaps even a note or two of that "Phrygian harmony," extolled by Plato, makes its way down time and across space to the American listener of 1930.

A Few Ciphers, More or Less

AFTER all, what are a few ciphers, more or less? Just the same, it does no harm to attempt to grasp some of the astronomical distances that one reads about these days, or that one hears those who have studied the subject speak about so glibly. By so doing, if nothing else is accomplished, at least an idea of the microscopic nature of much that seems to the ordinary human sense pretty big may be borne in upon consciousness. And then, too, an idea of the incomparable adjustment that pervades the universe may bring to thought a larger conception of that which must underlie all true existence.

So just as a start, this new planet, that is one of the little clan called the solar system and that is so far away that, traveling at 250 miles an hour, one would take 2000 years to reach it, is really very near the earth. So near is it, in fact, that it constitutes a member of an exclusive family surrounded on all sides by other families so much larger than it that the solar system simply shrinks into insignificance when compared thereto. Then Prof. R. J. Trumpler of the University of California has recently computed that it would take a ray of light, traveling 186,000 miles a second, 100,000,000,000,000 years to travel from one end of the cosmos to the other. Instinctively one wonders what there is a couple of miles farther on, but perhaps it might be well to reach the boundary line first before asking questions about jumping over it.

And so it goes. Distance simply beyond the wildest flights of the imagination. And more, and more, and still more. And all in an order that would put to shame the most highly developed piece of efficiency machinery. Well may the Psalmist have sung of the wonders of the universe: "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him? . . . Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet."

Withal these measurements represent a finite though unbounded universe! What, then, of the infinity of space that must in reality exist? Does the not distant future hold within itself possibilities for progress that will throw into complete eclipse all the present-day discoveries of natural science?

"Temperate" Wet Opinions!

FOR official, first-hand, direct-from-headquarters information on the "anti" side of the prohibition question, surely there could be no more authentic source than the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. This organization has energetically and no doubt deservingly won its position as the chief spokesman for repeal. It is, therefore, quite proper that the testimony of its president, Henry H. Curran of New York, before the Senate Lobby Committee this week, be regarded as embodying the most authoritative and temperate judgments which the opponents of the law have reached.

Let us look at this evidence. For example, the following pertinent bit from the record:

> "You call your Government a murderer and an invader of the people's rights?" asked Senator Caraway.
> "Yes, every day," broke in Mr. Curran.

Mr. Curran was referring, of course, in his way to the fact that the activities of some federal enforcement officers, either in self-defense or in attempts to make arrests which were resisted, have unfortunately resulted in a number of fatalities. But is such an act murder? Does such an attempt to protect society from crimes of the bootlegger make the United States Government a murderer?

Mr. Curran asks the American people to believe too much.

Wherein is the Eighteenth Amendment an invasion of "the people's rights"? Who enacted the prohibition law but the people of the United States? What defines the rights of the citizens of the United States but the Constitution? Is the license of the liquor traffic above the right of the people to control the liquor traffic?

Mr. Curran asks the American people to believe too much.

Again, according to the record, Mr. Curran asserted that the "American people are in revolt against the Constitution," but his testimony disclosed that as far as his organization is concerned its dominant financial support comes from a few millionaires in the industrial centers. Also, he predicted that the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed in five years, but the fact remains that ever since the law was passed the citizens of the United States have been sending to Washington Congresses which have been drier every session.

Again, he asserted that "three out of every four" persons are in revolt against the prohibition statute, but the fact should not be overlooked that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is this year campaigning for a minimum of $1,000,000, with which to "educate" the American people—who, it asserts, are already convinced three to one to its point of view—and to elect candidates committed to repeal.

Mr. Curran asks the American people to believe too much.

Reckless and intemperate charges of "murder" against the United States Government and fantastic talk of "revolution" are scarcely the stuff of which constructive reforms are fashioned.

A Car in a Glass Case

SUPPOSE you take the latest type of automobile—remarked a canny student of business trends the other day—and having hermetically sealed that car in a glass case, exhibit it with a price mark in the corridor of a hotel. The first day, that trim, shining car will attract a throng of interested spectators; some man may even offer to purchase it for the amount asked. Keep the automobile there for a month—free of dust and blemish—and the certainty is that the price will have to be lowered considerably if a buyer is to be found. And yet absolutely nothing fundamental has happened to the car.

Keep that handsome, serviceable automobile, he continued, on display for a whole year, and the manufacturer will be fortunate to dispose of it for much more than half the original price. The reason is that the attention of the buying public is now centered on newer models equipped with all the latest accessories advertised to bring beauty, comfort and speed.

If the story of that automobile, snugly imprisoned in a glass case, means anything at all, it certainly proclaims the fact that we live in a changing, constantly moving world, not in a stationary walled inclosure.

No more can men stop in a glass case. The youth who comes out of college with the belief that his education is finished soon learns his mistake. The man who has achieved a notable success cannot rest on it throughout the remainder of his career. All must continue to grow, or they are likely to become, however youthful or well preserved, a "last year's model."

Russia in France—a Problem

THE difficulty of diplomatic relations with Russia persists, though the problem may properly be described as rather a European than an American one. In the United States there is a certain amount of Bolshevist propaganda, but it is relatively insignificant, and politically the United States has steered clear of the complications that have necessarily beset the European nations. These latter, with Russia forming part, and an immense part, of their continent, felt that they were obliged to recognize Russia because it was impossible to ignore a great neighbor. Now most of them are wondering whether there are more advantages or disadvantages in official association.

France has already made it impossible for one Ambassador, Christian Rakovsky, to stay, and now is seriously demanding whether the present Ambassador, Valerian Dovgalevsky, shall be permitted to remain. Some months ago the Russian leader of the antirevolutionary movement in Paris, General Koutepoff, disappeared in mysterious circumstances. Nobody knows what happened to him, but the suggestion is that he was kidnaped in a Paris street by Bolsheviki, whisked off to the Normandy coast, and there embarked on a Soviet vessel. The evidence that such a coup occurred is exceedingly slight, and it would be wrong to make accusations which cannot be substantiated. Yet the disappearance has aroused great popular indignation.

It is insistently asked whether the Russian Government has fulfilled the conditions of its recognition, namely, the payment of 60,000,000 gold francs a year in repayment of the Russian debt, compensation for expropriated French citizens in Russia, and abstention from propaganda. There are mass meetings at which threats of retaliation are made against Russia, and generally an unpleasant situation is arising which M. Briand will, sooner or later, have to face. For it is evident that whether the Russian Government is responsible or not, the activities of Russian agents in France have become more daring since diplomatic relations were resumed in 1924. As in other countries, the Russian problem remains unsolved, and it is clear that recognition in itself is not sufficient as a solution.

The Classics Come to the Theater

THE revival of interest in the classics which is a feature of modern education has spread to the world of entertainment. Among the most interesting of the recent programs of the British Broadcasting Company have been those which have included readings from Plato, Herodotus, and Thucydides by Ronald Watkins; and the most widely significant event on the London stage during the present season has probably been the production of Clifford Bax's "Socrates."

This production has provoked an interesting discussion between a journalist and a dramatic critic. The former defends Mr. Bax for making his play merely a translation into terms of the theater of the story of the last days of Socrates as it was told by his disciple Plato. But the critic maintains that this method causes the resulting drama to be unjust to Socrates' enemies, for Plato naturally viewed the whole story from his master's standpoint, and failed to realize the strength of his opponents' case. Mr. Bax would have written a finer play, he thinks, had he presented sympathetically each side of the argument, and shown both Socrates and his opponents to be honest and well-meaning men, whose misfortune it was not to understand one another.

Much could be said in favor of this theory, chiefly, perhaps, that it was adopted with great success by Mr. Shaw in his most famous drama, when he found considerably more virtue in the persecutors of Joan of Arc than the popular view would give them credit for possessing. But one would hesitate to recommend it to any dramatist dealing, like Mr. Bax, with one of the great stories of history that have already been told so well. In dramatizing all such stories, it seems reasonable to believe that it is better to be content with embodying upon the stage the significance that the traditional view has found in them than to attempt to make them historically accurate in every part. It is with poetic, not historic, truth that the drama is concerned, and the penalties of gilding "refined gold" are well known.

Editorial Notes

A marked "trend of the times" is seen in President Hoover's speech before the D. A. R. in Washington, when, in referring to the guidance of the people in their relations to the rest of the world, he said, ". . . . for it is the moral and spiritual inspirations of a nation more than its material progress which will determine its destiny."

"Merrily we roll along o'er the deep blue sea," might well be sung by the American automobile industry, inasmuch as passenger automobiles and trucks shipped from the United States last year were valued at $345,700,000.

Now that the duty on lemons has been raised from 2 to 2½ cents on the pound by the Senate tariff bill, we'll have to practice squeezing a little harder for those cooling summer drinks of lemonade.

In the spring a young woman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of paint brushes, flowerpots and a row of sweet peas in the back yard.

France, Geneva and the World Court

ALTHOUGH Geneva's glory is in the fact that her ideals and ideas know no boundaries, in the world of political geography the people of Geneva can hardly take a walk or a spin on their innumerable bicycles without being brought starkly up against rigid state boundaries. She is so closely circumscribed by foreign territory that in growing she pushes against foreign frontiers as a child against outworn clothes. She actually overflows into France. It is this situation that has given rise to the Franco-Swiss dispute over "the free zones," which at present constitutes the dominant political and economic question in Geneva and throughout the whole of Switzerland.

You will get a fairly accurate idea of the shape of Switzerland if you imagine it represented by your open right hand held horizontally before your face, palm inward, with the fingers lying one against the other. Your wrist will be Austria; Germany lies above your palm and Italy below it; while France, one of the largest countries in Europe, not only bounds the ends of your four fingers, but stretches above and below them almost to the place where they join your palm.

Now imagine the tip of your ring finger elongated by a thin addition, which, bending slightly downward, extends somewhat beyond the other three fingers, and ends in a little knob or arrowhead. This tiny arrowhead, which lies almost entirely within France and is joined to the rest of Switzerland by a very narrow shaft of land, is Geneva, one of the twenty-five cantons and half cantons of Switzerland. It contains 282 square kilometers, or about 110 square miles. It is approximately seventeen miles long and seven or eight miles wide. The canton is bounded by France along more than nine-tenths of its frontier, and the short land corridor leading from it to the rest of Switzerland is only two and three-quarters miles wide.

* * *

From this it becomes plain how straitened Geneva is. The city has an altogether insufficient "hinterland" or surrounding country. In the city itself there are 130,000 people, and in the rest of the canton less than 40,000. Plainly these few rural inhabitants are not numerous enough either to feed the city or to consume all that its commerce and industry have to offer them. Such a tiny country cannot support economically so large a metropolis.

For many decades this situation was relieved by the existence of "free zones," the inhabitants of which, though living on French territory, were permitted to enter Geneva and trade there without paying regular tariff duties. In other words, the political boundaries of the canton of Geneva did not coincide with its customs boundaries. There was a large strip of commercially neutral country about Geneva considerably larger than the whole canton, which was not "no man's land," but every man's land.

In this area you were not, commercially speaking, either a Frenchman or a Swiss, but a human being with something you wanted to buy or sell. And economically it was a very satisfactory arrangement, since there were no large cities in the "free zones," which meant that the relations between the 170,000 peasants there and the merchants and artisans in Geneva were mutually helpful, especially in view of the fact that ranges of fairly high mountains make communications between the zones and the nearest French cities somewhat difficult.

These "free zones" were established after the Napoleonic wars in 1815 and 1816 by the great European powers. And 102 years later, six months before the close of the World War, the treaties creating them were abrogated by France without the consent of Switzerland. This denunciation was incorporated in the Treaty of Versailles which Switzerland did not sign.

Long negotiations took place between the governments of the two countries concerning the zones, but as no agreement was reached, due to the rejection by the Swiss people in a referendum of an arrangement proposed by the Swiss Federal Government, the French authorities in 1923 established a regular, though not very rigid, customs régime along the whole of France's frontier, sixty-five miles in length, which so closely confines Geneva, placing tariff barriers across forty-two of the forty-four roads radiating from the city. The remaining two are left free because they pass through the corridor into the interior of Switzerland.

This measure, and the anticipation of it, caused a serious crisis, and a comparatively large number of people left Geneva, so that now, in spite of the fact that it has become the seat of the most important international organization in the world, its population is appreciably smaller than it was before the war. The tightening of the customs boundaries squeezed many people out of it.

* * *

However, the Swiss did not consider the matter closed, and after further negotiations persuaded France to submit the case to arbitration. It was presented to the World Court, and during August of last year, the Court, after sitting on the case for fourteen days, decided that France did not have a right to suppress the zones without the consent of Switzerland, and gave the parties until May 1 to come to an agreement on the matter. The Swiss, naturally, considered this a decided victory for their cause and felt very grateful to an international court that was able so impartially to handle a dispute between a very small power and one of the greatest on the continent of Europe.

In compliance with the decision of the World Court, representatives of the French Government came to Berne during last December to discuss the matter of the zones with representatives of the Swiss Government. However, since the points of view of the two parties were diametrically opposed, no progress was made toward an understanding, and negotiations were discontinued. The Swiss hold that they have a right to the "free zones," and that the French are obliged to restore them. The French ignore the decision of the World Court and propose to discuss the matter of customs relations between Switzerland and France on the same basis on which they would treat it if no "free zones" had ever existed.

* * *

Naturally the Swiss press and especially public opinion in Geneva are very much disturbed by France's attitude, which seems to spurn the World Court, and the Nation is waiting with considerable uncertainty to see what measures the Court will propose. It is interesting and appropriate that one of the most serious test cases to come before the Court, where a small state brings claims against a great state involving the matter of national sovereignty, should be that of the city in which the League of Nations is situated, against the country whose capital is the city in which the League Covenant was created and signed.

It is believed that the outcome of this case will have no little influence on the future of arbitration.

R. H. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

From the Japanese Schoolboy

The following excerpt from the New York Tribune of twenty years ago, as republished in the New York Herald Tribune, is particularly opportune at this time.

TO Editor Tribune who must look eggerly forwards to the day when every newspaper can afford to keep a Navy of its own.

Dearest Sir: Battleships is like all other ottomobiles. No sooner you got one than somebody else gets a new one of 1912 model which make you appear very old-fashion.

Hon. Geo. von Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, is willing to hang expense so long as he can have the latest type of wheels running in his engines. This great Navy man go strolling into White House with bright expression of one who has nothing to carry.

"Good-morning, Wm." he-say to Hon. Taft; "I wish to speak you about a little trifle."

"What tiny thought have you on your mind?" require Hon. Taft, attempting to smile as he did in 1908.

"Please buy me another Dreadnought," corrode Hon. Geo. Loud groaes by Hon. Wm. H. Taft.

"Geo," he-say, "Didn't I buy you two Dreadnoughts last week? I am irritated. A Navy is harder to keep than a Secretary of the Interior."

"Ah, I recollect, you did supply me with a Dreadnought or two last week," renig Hon. Meyer, "but these are now three years out of date. They were out of date before they were begun. How can we expect to keep pace with the Great Peace Movement when England, Germany, China and Peru are now building ships of the superior 1940 type? I ask to know."

Hon. Taft looked ashamed about his country.... "Our Navy must be plain and serviceable," he defray. "I ask you bluntly, how much will this Dreadnought cost?"

"We do not wish to spend our money for frills," depose Hon. Meyer. "In my opinion, a $26,000,000 battleship will be plenty good enough."

Last night me & Nogi was strolling down Pennsylvania Ave. "Nogi," I renounce, "why is it necessary to hire a $26,000,000 battleship to kill people with?"

"Who would want to be killed by a cheap boat?" require Nogi.

Hoping you are the same, Yours truly,

HASHIMURA TOGO.
(Wallace Irwin).
—*New York Herald Tribune.*

To Young Men

WHEN you have fitted yourself for the better job, let your letter of application contain an idea. — *Everybody's Weekly.*

How to Break the Ice Jam

WALTER J. MUNRO, well-known Cleveland advertising man, who worked with Theodore McManus long enough to absorb a good deal of his philosophy, tells me the newspapers and the advertising agencies and the manufacturers and the merchants could, by working together, do more than any other group to reduce unemployment. He was commenting on some figures showing a falling off in newspaper advertising in some fifty cities during the last twelve months.

"You know and I know," said Munro, "that when factories are in need of more production and merchants can use more sales, the need is for more advertising, not less. On a hill, we step on the gas. Yet on an economic hill, manufacturers and merchants seem to pull back on advertising, and in doing so they contribute to the condition they most desire to overcome.

"We all know that when advertising space is increased, buying is at once stimulated. Dealers' stocks are diminished. Factories release held-up orders. Men go back to work. Back at work they enter the market as buyers, first at the grocery, eventually at the jeweler's.

"Right now many people who can afford a shoe shine are not doing so. If we can change their disposition we can change the buying ability of the shine boy. The dime spent for a shine keeps going and going, through a thousand hands, provides work for who can tell how many men, and eventually comes back to the shine boy.

"If 25 per cent of the people who can afford new cars, new radio sets, new clothes, are led to decide to buy, then 1930 will surpass 1929. More newspaper advertising is the one tug best qualified to break the ice jam. When a hundred national advertisers decide to put a hundred tugs to work, they will break through in no time." — *Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Task of the School

AUGUST, 1914. A world broke down. A hurricane of fire and iron swept over Europe during four years.

November, 1918. Finally silence, finally peace. It seemed as if a new world was going to be built up, where peace would reign and good will among men.

But it has not become thus. Still nations are facing each other with arms in hand, ready to strike at every difference, great or small.

Is that so? Are the nations ready for a new war? From the outward appearance, yes. But in every nation there exist kernels of women and men who do not want to go through this again. These kernels will grow till they have become the nations themselves and in this way will save mankind from destruction.

Those peace kernels, however, do not grow all by themselves. We must do something for them. And the school can do a lot to help. It can educate the new race toward respect for human life, the rights and the prosperity of all peoples and races which inhabit the earth with us.

Does not the school already do this? The fact that a society called "School and Peace" is necessary indicates that this is not yet the case everywhere.

May it succeed in furthering the idea in the educators of youth that a new war would throw an indelible blemish especially on their work.—*School and Peace* (Nieuwpoort, The Netherlands).

International Scouts

THE PRINCE OF WALES and Ambassador Dawes are good Scouts. Each of them spent a night sleeping in a tent at the Boy Scout encampment in England where 50,000 Scouts from all parts of the world assembled.

It poured rain the night H. R. H. slept out, but he didn't make any fuss. Ambassador Dawes partook of food cooked on their own campfires by Scouts from the Chicago district. He is a fellow-townsman of theirs when he is at home.

That Boy Scout camp presents an interesting study in international friendliness. English boys taught Chicago boys to play cricket. Iowa boys taught Scotch boys to play baseball. Texas youngsters visited the French camp and showed off their rope tricks.

Boys learn a lot from each other. When 50,000 of them are brought together from all over the world, seeds of understanding are sown in good soil. If these seeds are properly cultivated, when the encampment is only a happy memory the harvest should be a good one.—*Marinette* (Wis.) *Eagle-Star.*

Nature's Way

JUST to break the monotony, let us forget, scandal, crime and controversy, for a moment.

After all, what the many are doing to make things better is of more consequence than what the few are doing to make them worse.

We have been through a tough winter, but this is spring, and June is not far away.

Why not take a hint from nature, who is waking up as usual, in spite of all the frost?

Have you noticed the shrub that somebody stepped on? It is trying to bud just the same.

Have you noticed the grass where some careless driver got out of the road? It is trying to struggle up in the ruts.

Have you noticed the old, gnarled tree that lost half of its limbs in a storm? It is trying to live on the rest.

That is nature's way of meeting difficulties, and we ought to be inspired by it.—*M. E. Tracy,* in the *New York Telegram.*